The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI....NO. 6442. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS

Efforts of Both Governments to Save the Treaty.

The Correspondence Submitted to the Senate in Confidence.

Senator Sumner's Motion to Discuss it Publicly Defeated.

Statements Made in Both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Disraeli Thanks the Premier and, Earl Russell Indulges in a Sneer.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Documents Submitted to the Senate in Confidence—Mr. Sumner Moves a Public Discussion, but Fails to Secure It.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, relating to the Treaty of Washington, was all duly laid before the Senate, in Executive Session, this afternoon about 1½ o'clock. A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at 12, and the decision to send in the whole correspondence for the confidential information of the Senate, without waiting for the action of the British cabinet, was then made. At 2 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and remained therein nearly two hours, during which nearly all the correspondence was read. A very spirited discussion ensued as to the course to be pursued in regard to the supplemental article which finally ended in the reference of the whole subject to the Foreign Relations Committee for consideration. The opinions developed in the discussion were very varied, and those of the leading Senators were guarded in the extreme. Nothing could be determined as to what the probable course of the Senate will be. Much will depend upon the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who will look carefully into the whole subject, and consider the correspondence in all its phases. Prior to the reference of the subject Mr. SUMNER made a motion to discuss the question in open session, which was rejected. He did not express any opinion as to the proposition itself. A motion to remove the injunction of secrecy also failed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—The President, today, transmitted to the Senate the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the Treaty of Washington, accompanied with a brief message. The envelope bore the word "Confidential." A short time after the reception of the document, the Senate went into executive session, when they were read. It appears the design of the President was to ascertain the views of the Senate as to a new article to the treaty withdrawing the claims for consequential damages from the American statement of the case with the provision, which is in substance, that whenever England or the United States shall be at war and the other a neutral, the belligerent will make no complaint for any indirect, remote or consequential injuries or losses resulting from a failure to observe neutral duties. As it is known that Great Britain will agree to the proposed new article, and that both Governments are anxious to save the treaty by this means, it was thought proper to place the Senate in possession of all the facts, in order that the Executive, acting upon their advice, might open the negotiation so as to secure the consummation of the treaty in a manner satisfactory to the two Governments.

There was a brief debate after the reading of the documents involving the merits of the question. A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy, which failed, and the message and documents were then ordered to be printed in confidence, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. There is scarcely a question that the Senate will advise the acceptance of the additional article to the treaty.

Statements in the British Parliament—Mr. Disraeli Thanks the Premier, and Earl Russell Again Postpones his Hostile Motion.

LONDON, May 13.—In the House of Commons, this morning, Mr. GLADSTONE made his promised explanation of the negotiations regarding the indirect claims and of the position taken by the Government. The House was full and the galleries crowded. Mr. GLADSTONE, on rising, was greeted with cheers. He said that in order to allow an opportunity for discussion on the statements he was about to make, he would bring a formal motion for the adjournment of the House. After alluding in terms of praise to the forbearance shown by Parliament during the controversy, he said he would commence his narrative of its progress with the 18th of January, when it first became known to him that the claims for indirect damages had been presented at Geneva in the American case. Her Majesty's Government protested, on the 3d of January, that the indirect claims were not within the scope of the Treaty of Washington, nor within the intention of either party to the treaty. Secretary FISH replied, in April, that he thought the Geneva Board ought to decide the entire question. The tone of Mr. FISH'S dispatch was most courteous. In the meantime a communication was received from Mr. SCHENCK, the American Minister, suggesting another course, which would be acceptable to England and America. This was an interchange of notes setting forth the views, terms and conditions whereon both would agree to proceed to arbitration. We accepted this suggestion, continued Mr. GLADSTONE, and carried on the correspondence altogether by telegraph. On Wednesday, the 8th inst., President GRANT submitted a proposition to the United States Senate. On Thursday, we ascertained that the proposition was not precisely as we understood it should be, because of the brevity of the cable dispatch on which it was based. Friday and Saturday the letter of our views was forwarded to Minister SCHENCK, and although long, was immediately telegraphed by him to Washington. On Saturday Mr. SCHENCK informed Lord GRANVILLE that the President had accepted and the Senate entertained that draft. Mr. GLADSTONE thought this fact was almost equivalent to a ratification. He begged the further forbearance of the House, now that the question was approaching a conclusory issue—honorable alike to both nations. If successful in this negotiation, Her Majesty's Government had a right to expect credit for settling a momentous question. The last proposal on the part of Great Britain sustained the position taken by the Government in the Queen's speech at the beginning of the present session. Mr. GLADSTONE, in conclusion, said he thought he was not too sanguine in predicting that the negotiations would result in a settlement which would redound to the credit of both parties.

As Mr. GLADSTONE took his seat there was loud and repeated cheering from all parts of the House.

Mr. DISRAELI followed with thanks to the Premier for his statement. He should not seek to embarrass the Government. Whatever differences existed on other subjects, all parties were united in the desire for a peaceful and honorable settlement.

In the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE made a statement similar to that of Mr. GLADSTONE.

Earl RUSSELL again postponed his motion for an address to the Crown to withdraw from arbitration. He hoped the question was no longer one between the honor of the Crown and the re-election of President GRANT.

The Earl of DERBY and the Duke of RICHMOND expressed the hope that the new proposition of the British Government was unambiguous. They had heard enough of misunderstandings.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 13.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to create an additional land district in Kansas. Passed.

Mr. STEWART reported, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, the general bill for the incorporation of railroads in the Territories.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the House bill in regard to the preparation and issue of United States notes, which was agreed to.

PENSIONS.

Mr. PRATT called up the bill to increase twenty per cent. the pensions of soldiers and sailors who lost both eyes or both hands, or were otherwise totally disabled, and stated that it would cause an increased annual expenditure of about $600,000.

The bill was passed.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. SCHURZ obtained leave to make a personal statement, and said:

Mr. President, I see it stated in several papers of my State that when the vote was taken upon the Amnesty bill I was not present in the Senate, and that several of my colleagues connected with that bill might have been decided otherwise by my vote. I wish to say that I was absent on account of sickness, and that I was paired. The presumption, in order not to lose my vote, to secure a pair. The Senator from Nevada (Mr. NYE) was kind enough to pair off with me. He would have voted against the Amnesty bill and in favor of those amendments unfavorable to it, while I should have voted for the Amnesty bill and against the amendments calculated to embarrass it. I make this statement so as to let my constituents know that my vote was by no means dodged.

MILLS PASSED.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE called up the bill to authorize the construction of bridges over the Mobile River and the rivers emptying into Mobile Bay, in accordance with the action of the Alabama Legislature, and to declare them post routes. Passed.

The bill in relation to the Dakota Southern Railroad Company was passed.

GOVERNMENT IRON AT WEST POINT.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to authorize the opening and working of the iron mines located on the Government lands at West Point, directing the Secretary of War to lease to John H. Stephenson, H. W. Westervelt, Charles F. Ham, William G. Scofield, and Samuel M. Whittingham, of New-York City, for ten years, the exclusive privilege of working said mines, they paying a royalty of fifty cents per ton to the Government.

REFUNDING OF TAXES ON DISTROYED SPIRITS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House amendment to the bill providing for refunding the taxes on distilled spirits in bond, destroyed by fire and other casualties, with a recommendation that they be disagreed from. The Speaker was accordingly authorized to appoint a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate on said disagreement.

THE ENFORCEMENT AMENDMENT.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to amend the Enforcement act.

Mr. CASSERLY offered a substitute for a portion of his pending amendment, providing that it shall be unlawful for any person, being an officer of the United States, or any person connected with the service to attempt to exercise, directly or indirectly, undue influence or control over voters as to that end, or to deceive or intimidate in any way for the purpose of ascertaining how voters have voted, or to use any means to destroy or impair the secrecy of the ballot; and providing severe penalties for a violation of this law.

Mr. CASSERLY said in explanation that the use of a ticket with a pattern printed on the back, the workmen in the Mare Island Navy-yard were obliged to vote for Democratic candidates in the recent July State election, thus nearly doubling the Republican vote. He produced some of the tickets used in the State election, and in the subsequent judicial election. And he referred to the first portion of his pending amendment, forbidding the use or presence of troops at elections, unless when called for by the civil authorities to keep the peace; and in this connection spoke at length, and in severe condemnation of the presence of troops at elections in New-York City and elsewhere.

Mr. COLE replied. He said that he agreed with his colleague in condemning whatever was wrong or unfair in the manner of conducting the election at Mare Island, but he believed that his colleague was mistaken as to several things he stated, and he knew he was wrong in saying that previous to the election the State had been secured for men to be employed in the Navy-yard. He also denied that the Government officers had anything to do with the transactions set forth by Mr. CASSERLY.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. COLE and CASSERLY.

The Senate went into Executive Session at 3¼ o'clock P. M., and remained therein until 4 o'clock, P. M.

Then, in open session, Mr. CASSERLY'S amendment was rejected—the first section by a vote of 12 yeas to 31 nays, and the second section by a vote of 19 to 31.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered as an amendment the first section of the House General Amnesty bill.

Mr. NYE moved to amend the amendment by adding the following section, requiring that before any person can take the benefit of the amnesty he must swear that he has not, for two years, had any connection with any Ku Klux organization. Adopted—yeas 38, nays 24.

Messrs. BOREMAN and SCOTT stated that, although they were in favor of amnesty, they would not vote to put it upon this bill, as it was not germain to the subject.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senate had now before it the Amnesty bill as passed by the House, and he could not be called upon the purpose of the measure to defend it. The country, he said, could no longer be deceived by these professions in favor of amnesty, followed by votes against it.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice that if the Amnesty bill should be defeated by the pending measure, he would move his Civil Rights bill as a further amendment. [Laughter.]

No further action was taken on the bill or the amendments.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. COLE, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, made a report.

Mr. SHERMAN, one of the conferees on the part of the Senate, said he had dissented from the report because of his opposition to the clause agreed to by the House for the Morrill (Vermont) amendment, and he recommended that the Senate non-concur; he then read from the Morrill amendment.

Mr. COLE said the clause inserted by the House providing for the payment of owners of cotton seized as the South, would not require more than $500,000.

Pending discussion on the report, the Senate, at 4¾, took a recess until 7 P. M.

The Senate reassembled at 7¼ o'clock this evening, and the session was devoted to Naval bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the numerous bills introduced and referred under the call of states were the following:

By W. R. ROBERTS—Directing the President to intercede with the Canadian authorities for the discharge of the Fenian prisoners.

By Mr. SINGER, of New-York—To establish an iron ship-building yard on the waters falling into the Atlantic, and another on the Mississippi or one of its tributaries, and to afford facilities to the navy.

DEMOCRATIC FILIBUSTERING.

Much of the morning hour was wasted in the reading of Mr. KELLEY'S bill, sent up by Mr. ELDRIDGE, with the title altered, the object being to prevent action on Mr. HOOPER'S supplementary Civil Rights bill.

MR. VOORHEES REPUDIATES GREELEY.

Mr. VOORHEES, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a newspaper paragraph from the Washington *Republican*, to the effect that he was halting and hesitating as to the position he should take on the question of supporting Mr. GREELEY, and that as his Democratic colleagues were all said to be in favor of Mr. GREELEY, he was likely to lose the favor of the district where his vote had so long been potential. He declared that he did not halt or hesitate. He had not halted or hesitated when he had not more than fourteen Democratic colleagues in the House—nor did he now. If he could ever be tempted to abandon the principle of his political life, it might have been then. As to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, whoever believed in the high protective tariff principles of its chief man might support him, but he (Mr. VOORHEES) would not. Was he expected to support Mr. GREELEY because he had been the life-long champion of doctrines which he (Mr. VOORHEES) opposed? Was he expected, as a Western man, representing a Western laboring constituency, that was ground down by a high protective tariff monopoly, to support the great champion of protection? Was he expected to support a man who had been the most clamorous advocate in all the land for that Ku-Klux legislation which had desolated the homes of the Southern people? If Mr. GREELEY'S nomination promised relief to that blasted and down-trodden section, there was not much which he (VOORHEES) would not forego to subserve so holy and so benign a purpose. But Mr. GREELEY had been the earnest advocate of the legislation which had paralyzed and prostrated the South; and was that the reason why he should get his support. He was told that the present Administration had been cruel and unkind to the South, but the Administration had simply executed a law which the Cincinnati nominee had dictated to Congress. That was all the difference between them. One was the executive officer acting under the oath of office to execute the law, and the other was a man who had no oath on his conscience in regard to the matter, but who urged the passage of that legislation. Was he expected to support Mr. GREELEY because within a recent date he desired a still further extension of the President's power to suspend habeas corpus all over the South? Was he expected to support him because he was the earnest and urgent advocate of the present "force bayonet" Election law that subjected every voting precinct of 20,000 people to the supervision, and in certain contingencies to the control, of the military? Was he expected to support him because two months ago this very man had clamored and raged in his great organ in favor of a law to place the election in the State of New-York under Federal control, and also in certain contingencies under military control? Was such a man fit to receive his vote for the Presidency? Was such a man fit to be in that high place? Was that the voice of statesmanship which was called for at this hour? Was that reform, to go before the union sentiment of the country and appeal to it in favor of a man who stood on the record for the "inalienable right" of a State or of a community to secede from this Union? Was he, as a friend of the Southern people, called upon to vote for a man who, during the entire fall and Winter of 1865, wrote with all his acknowledged power in favor of the inalienable rights of any dissatisfied portion of the country to break up the Union and form another Government for themselves? Mr. GREELEY had not recanted those opinions, but on the contrary, in his book on the "American Conflict," published in 1866, he had analyzed them and defined them to this effect: "That if, in consultation, convention and the like, the South still desired, with any considerable approach in unanimity, to separate, it should be allowed to do so."

Mr. STRAIN, of Pennsylvania, objected that Mr. VOORHEES' remarks were not in the nature of a personal explanation; but the Speaker overruled the objection, and Mr. VOORHEES proceeded with his speech amid great excitement and confusion, which rendered much of what he said inaudible at the reporters' desk.

And yet, when the Southern people did what this man had told them they had the inalienable right to do, no wild beast, hungry for blood, ever screamed over its prey as he (GREELEY) had shouted "on to Richmond," to kill everyone of them for doing what he had told them they had a perfect right to do. That was a solemn page of history which could not be reversed. The waters of the ocean could not wash it out. Mystal seas could not not quench it. A Red Sea of blood had not been enough to satisfy this man, but he had also insisted upon the confiscation of the homes and property of the women and children of the South. He repeated that Mr. GREELEY, after three years of the war, had still held and published the same sentiments, and they still stood unreversed. Was a man fit to be elevated to the Presidency who stood committed to the doctrine that whoever desired to dissolve their connection with the Government had an indienable right to do so? That might commend him to some people, but it would not when his subsequent course was called to mind. Some of the highest men of the South had told him, (VOORHEES,) with tears in their eyes, that more than any one thing which satisfied them that they could have a separate system and form of Government to suit themselves, was the voice of the then victorious Republican Party speaking through its acknowledged organ. Others might do as they pleased, but, for him (VOORHEES) and his household, he would not do this thing. Parties, to be successful, must be banded together on a common principle. No other combination of men was worthy of success. He was told that his party desired success against this Administration. No one desired it more than himself; but success was not the only thing to be sought for—success and sweeter to the heart than success. A great man had said that it was better to be right than to be President; and so he said, that it was better to be right than to be successful. He was quite indifferent whether the attempt to transfer the Democrats of the country to a camp where there was nothing belonging to them.

Mr. ROOSEVELT asked Mr. VOORHEES whether he would support the candidate of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, whoever that candidate might be.

Mr. VOORHEES replied that he was not in the habit of voting against Democratic nominations. He believed that the gentleman himself would have some difficulty in answering his own question. [Laughter.] But he did not despair of success. His position was in favor of standing by the principles of his party, and he would vote for the man who represented those principles. He had no fears, however, of what the Baltimore Convention would do, but he could not vote for any man who spoke of the Democratic Party as that to which all the haunts of debauchery gave nine-tenths of their support.

It had been sometimes said that this nominee had been forced upon the Democracy by the Tribune; but that was too narrow a platform for any party to stand upon. [Laughter.] It would be a most dangerous thing to raise an issue as between the man who was Mr. LINCOLN'S friend and the man who betrayed him out. It would not be a safe issue; and he implored his Southern friends not to make it. It might provoke a comparison, which would not be favorable to the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. GREELEY had not been helpless. A hundred millions of property at the South had been ready to bail him; and it sometimes seemed to him (VOORHEES) that it was heaven's place of punishment—the part of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention to offer himself as bail for Mr. DAVIS. When ANDREW JOHNSON and EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, desired and proposed, as they knew of the fact, to arrest ROBERT E. LEE, JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, and other prominent Confederate officers, there was but one man who could prevent this thing being done, and that was the present incumbent of the Presidential office. Gen. GRANT, himself, stepped forward and told them that these men had given him their parole as soldiers, and that parole should be respected. [Applause from the Republican side of the House.] If he should be driven to take the ground he press the claims of Mr. GREELEY, he would find a candidate opposing him who had done more and kinder things to the South than his nominee had done.

Mr. VOORHEES said that Mr. GREELEY and himself had been recently in conferences with President GRANT.

Mr. VOORHEES said he had not crossed the threshold of the White House for three years, and whoever made that statement had uttered a falsehood.

Mr. ROOSEVELT said he made that statement on information given him. He had heard two or three days ago that such an interview had taken place.

Mr. VOORHEES—Then your Republican associates with men who do not tell the truth.

Mr. RANDALL asked Mr. VOORHEES whether he would have voted for Judge DAVIS, and advocated his election if he had received the nomination at Cincinnati?

Mr. VOORHEES—Judge DAVIS represents many things in common with my own views.

Mr. RANDALL—That is not the point. I cannot join a combination which represents nothing that I am for. On great Constitutional questions Judge DAVIS and myself stood three times where I stood—in behalf of the rights and liberties of the citizen, while such men as Mr. GREELEY were burying them into the earth. The strong probabilities are, in my judgment, that Judge DAVIS, if he had been nominated at Cincinnati he would have been accepted by a majority of the Democratic Party of the country. In that I may be mistaken. I am only stating my own individual opinion. I should have regarded that as a very great favor. It is quite a different thing whether I should vote for a Republican who has much in connection with my own views, or for one who has nothing at all in common with them.

OTHER DEMOCRATS DEFINE THEIR POSITIONS.

Mr. RANDALL—I should not vote for either of them, unless he was indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. VOORHEES—That is right.

Mr. RANDALL—And I should vote for either of them if he was indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. BIRD—I would not vote for either of them if he was indorsed.

Mr. KERR stated that so far as the statement in the *Republican* referred to him, it was simply untrue.

Mr. NIBLACK repeated the same remark, adding that nothing but the power of organization would compel him to vote for Mr. GREELEY; but that whenever the Democratic Convention acted on the question he would yield obedience to its action.

Mr. HOLMAN also repudiated the *Republican* article so far as it referred to him. He did not propose to forestall the action of the Democratic Convention.

LEE ASKED FOR MORE NUMBED TOWNS.

Mr. R. F. MYERS introduced and asked to have passed a bill for the relief of the sufferers by the lake fire at Somerset, Penn., similar to the Chicago bill.

Mr. BUTLER desired it extended to the sufferers by the fire at Ayer, Mass.

Objection was made, and the bill was referred.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill removing political disabilities from all persons who aided the late rebellion, except Senators and Representatives in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, and heads of Departments and foreign Ministers of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER said that the bill was one of the results of Mr. GREELEY'S nomination at Cincinnati.

Mr. BUTLER said that it was not, nor was it the result of Mr. VOORHEES' speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that it was the best and most liberal bill of the kind that ever passed the House.

The bill was passed by the requisite two-thirds vote and without division.

Mr. BUTLER also reported the bill removing political disabilities from some 25,000 persons by name, which was also passed.

Mr. BUTLER asked to have passed the bill removing all political disabilities.

Mr. PERCE objected.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. ELLIOTT moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a supplementary Civil Rights bill. Negatived—yeas 113, nays 77; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

STATUS TO COL. HARNE, OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. SARGENT moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $10,000 for a life-size marble statue of the late Senator BAKER, of California, by HORATIO STONE. Passed.

PUBLIC LANDS—FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. KETCHAM, the sessions of Wednesday and Thursday evenings next were set apart for the business of the Committee on Public Lands; and on motion of Mr. BANKS, the sessions of Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week were set apart for the business of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

TEXAS CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House then took up the TEXAS contested election case, and after speeches by Mr. ULAKER, the sitting member, and others, a resolution was adopted declaring Mr. CLARK not entitled to the seat, and DR. O. GIDDINGS, the contestant, entitled to it.

Mr. GIDDINGS was then sworn in.

THE TARIFF.

On motion of Mr. DONNAN all debate on the Tariff bill was ordered to be closed at 3 o'clock next Thursday by 127 to 81.

LIVERPOOL CONSULATE.

Mr. COX offered a resolution calling for reports, correspondence, &c., in regard to the Liverpool Consulate. Adopted.

The House, at 4¾, took a recess till 7¾; the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill making the Pension laws.

WASHINGTON.

Representative Voorhees Criticises the Cincinnati Nominee.

The Enforcement Act—Sumner and Trumbull—Prospects of the Tariff—Vindication of Mr. Mallett—The Democrats and Civil Rights.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Mr. VOORHEES broke the first Democratic lance against GREELEY today, and in the mêlée which followed none but Democrats took a hand. The Republicans gathered around the Democratic outskirts enjoying the agitation which was convulsing the party upon whose support Mr. GREELEY depends for everything. The verdict among the hearers was unanimous that a more scorching arraignment of the defender of secession has never been made, and yet there was not a Republican member of the House who gave any indications of taking exception to the criticism. It was done in Mr. VOORHEES' best style of oratory—than which there is none more polished and effective in the House. When he reached the passage in which he compared the record of GREELEY and GRANT during the rebellion, and the inestimable difference which exists in favor of GRANT, the round of applause which he got from the Republicans was joined in by every one of them, and was so spontaneous and so hearty that those who have been maintaining that GRANT has few real friends among the Representatives were disconcerted. Meanwhile the irritation among certain of the Democrats had reached the boiling point. Mr. STARR, of Pennsylvania, volunteered himself as spokesman, and said VOORHEES was delivering a speech in the interests of the Republican Party. STARR was so distressed and indignant that it is not worth while to deny that he was right about the speech. Mr. ROOSEVELT, of New-York, insinuated that the speech was the result of a conference and a bargain with the President. VOORHEES demolished this fiction in a way that settled that point conclusively. Afterward, when every member of the Democratic delegation from Indiana, including Messrs. KERR, NIBLACK, HOLMAN and MARSON, arose and denied that they were in favor of GREELEY'S indorsement, as the papers reported them to be; the prospect of convincing the country that the President had bought up these men as well as VOORHEES was so discouraging that Mr. GREELEY'S friends left that task and swallowed their chagrin. The Pennsylvania Democrats and many of the Southern Democrats are denouncing VOORHEES without stint, while a great number of the old fire-eaters among the Democrats rushed up to him when he sat down and overwhelmed him with congratulations. Nobody pretends to deny that the speech has set the Democracy into a perfect uproar, at least temporarily. It was so uncompromising as to leave no room to escape its conclusions. It threatens to be as demoralising to the Liberal Republicans as to the Democrats, because it is a comparison of their candidate with GRANT to a manner most complimentary to the latter, which comes from the one representative Democrat who has in the past most uniformly denounced the President and his policy. The whole scene was a sensation, and whatever the outcome, nobody can deny to Mr. VOORHEES the merit of perfect frankness and honor in thus dissipating the guise of false pretenses of support of the Liberal nominees with which it was thought to surround his position.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Mr. CASSERLY today made his speech on the Amendatory Enforcement act, and concluded only a few minutes before two o'clock, the time that was agreed upon to take the vote. Mr. COLE made a brief reply, and Mr. CASSERLY in his turn replied two or three minutes to Mr. COLE, the time being extended for the purpose by unanimous consent. During Mr. CASSERLY'S speech a confidential communication from the President was received, through Gen. PORTER, and Mr. MORTON moved an Executive Session, with the understanding that on coming out of Executive Session the understanding in regard to voting without debate should be continued when the Senate doors were again opened. A little before 4 o'clock the voting began, and there was every appearance of a quick result, when Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the bill by adding to it the first section of the Amnesty bill, which was before the Senate last week. Mr. TRUMBULL opposes the enforcement law, and, in emulation of Mr. SUMNER'S tactics with the Civil Rights bill. He thought to kill it, if possible, with amnesty. Mr. NYE moved to add the second section of the same bill to the first, offered by Mr. TRUMBULL, and it was carried. Before further action was taken, the time at which the Senate had agreed to take a recess arrived, and the bill goes over till to-morrow.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, asked Mr. TRUMBULL if he would vote for the two bills if united, and he stated that he would vote for anything constitutional to secure with it amnesty. Mr. SCOTT asked how it would be if the Civil Rights bill were added. TRUMBULL said he knew of no Civil Rights bill. "Well, I know of one," spoke up Mr. SUMNER, who was stationed in the recession in another part of the Chamber, but was attracted by the slighting way in which his bill was disposed of. The peculiar earnestness of the remark, as well as the quickness with which it followed Mr. TRUMBULL'S words, caused a burst of laughter in Senate and galleries. Quite a spirited discussion followed between the two Senators, which Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he should move his Civil Rights bill again as an amendment. It is quite probable that the majority which favors the Enforcement Act amendment will take the responsibility of refusing to put on the Amnesty bill, and that Mr. TRUMBULL'S filibustering will prove useless.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of internal revenue officers were made today: Storekeepers—LESTER SHAW, Third District of Ohio; J. B. JONES, Fifth District of Kentucky. Gaugers—JOHN HAGER, Third District of New-Jersey; E. C. HAMILTON, Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania; HIRAM OSGOOD, Twenty-fourth District of New-York.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations: Merrick C. Page, to be Attorney-General of Montana Territory; S. H. Simons, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; Second Assistant Engineer Carlton Auber, to be First Assistant Engineer on the retired list.

NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

Mr. CASEY'S successor, as Collector of Customs at New-Orleans, will not be appointed for several days.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE TARIFF.

Another favorable turn in the status of the tariff occurred today, and the passage of the present bill is almost positively assured before final adjournment by the vote this morning. Mr. DAWES moved that all debate on the bill, including the entire tariff and internal revenue portions, be closed at 3 o'clock on Thursday. This involved a suspension of the rules by a two-third majority, and was therefore a bold step and one full of risk; but the motion prevailed by 127 to 81—the large majority that had yet followed Mr. DAWES. Mr. KELLEY has been credited with the intention to attempt another *coup de main* to regain the ground lost by the high protectionists, but today's vote has killed any hope he may have had. It is now thought the bill will reach the Senate by next Monday, and that Congress can adjourn if it will on the 25th inst., without any detriment to the public business.

GIDDINGS VS. CLARKE.

The contested case of the Third Texas District GIDDINGS vs. CLARKE—was disposed of today. Gen. CLARKE was permitted to speak in his own behalf. This he did, and in a speech that will not soon be forgotten by any who heard it. He acknowledged frankly that, so far as the House was concerned, he was a prejudged case, and so did not ask the House to reverse the decision of the Committee; but he completely jaundiced the Governor in awarding him the certificate by showing how thoroughly the voters were intimidated by the threats and devices of the Texas Knaves.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations today reported back the Post-office Appropriation bill, concurring in most of the Senate amendments, the most important of which is the Pacific Mail Steam-ship subsidy, which was unanimously recommended by the Committee.

CLOSE OF ARCHER INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have finished the Seneca-stone investigation, and Judge TYNER is now drawing up the report, which completely exonerates Mr. MILLER, Superintendent and Architect of the New State Department, and expresses the opinion that his administration has been economical and judicious, and entirely in compliance with the directions of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; and that the charges against him are without foundation. No minority report will be made. While disposed of another of the charges intended to blacken the character of the President, and with which his name has not been connected, even by suspicion.

THE DEMOCRATS AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. ELLIOTT, the colored member from South Carolina, moved today to suspend the rules and instruct the Judiciary Committee to report the Civil Rights bill to the House. He did this to act the Democrats recorded on a square issue for or against the bill. Mr. EDMUNDS, who has engineered the filibustering on this bill as it stood in the morning hour, has repeatedly said that all he and his friends asked was its reference to the Judiciary Committee. The vote today showed the insincerity of this assertion. It was a strictly party vote, not a Democrat voting for the reference and instruction, and not a Republican against. It stood, yeas 113 to nays 77—not the required two-thirds. Mr. GREELEY has thus another authoritative indication of the sentiment of the party whose support he covets and supplicates.

ALBANY.

Angry and Dishonest Attack on the Times in the Assembly—Miller, of Insurance Notoriety, Skulks Behind a Resignation—Gov. Hoffman Shields Him by Accepting It—Recourse to Judge Leonard—The Central Under-Ground.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 13.—The Assembly met at 7½ this evening, and immediately plunged into a passionate discussion of the TIMES' articles of the last two days on the subject of the impeachment proceedings, which were introduced as a question of privilege by Mr. ALVORD. He made a vehement speech of half an hour's length in vindication of his course on this and other subjects, and in violent denunciation of the TIMES.

Mr. HUSTED followed in a similar strain. He said he had made every effort to avoid service in the matter of the impeachment, and that his resolution to appoint Mr. TILDEN as a manager had been offered in perfect good faith.

Mr. VEDDER also spoke to the same effect, using most intemperate language.

Mr. TILDEN also spoke on the same question. He said he felt no personal regret that he was left off the Board of Management, and believed that the Board would faithfully prosecute the charges.

Soon after Mr. KINGSLAND attempted to get in a resolution adding Mr. TILDEN to the number of managers, but as could not obtain a two-thirds vote to permit it to be offered; Mr. ALVORD again, on this question, saying that he considered nine a rather large number, and intimating that if any additions were made he should ask to be excused from service.

Mr. PRINCE made an earnest appeal to the House to take up and pass the resolution. He said Mr. TILDEN had devoted himself with the greatest zeal and ability to the collection of evidence and the preparation of the case, and he intimated that his further aid was essential to the prosecution. The vote stood 82 to 49 on considering the resolution.

INSURANCE—MILLER FRACTIONS THE CARDOZO DODGE.

The resignation of MILLER, Superintendent of Insurance, was announced this evening just as the Senate was about to take up his case as a special order. This resignation operated as in the case of CARDOZO, both as a confession of judgement and a bar to further proceedings. The Governor promptly sent in the name of SMITH M. WEED, formerly member of Assembly from Clinton County, as his successor; and also the name of CHAS. H. WENFIELD, of Orange County, as Commissioner of Appeals, in place of Judge LEONARD, appointed Supreme Court Justice, in place of CARDOZO. The Republican Senators held a caucus this evening and resolved on the rejection of both these names. WEED, it will be recollected, is the man who had the fight in the Assembly last session with JIM IRVING, he has been twice a member of Assembly, and has generally acted in concert with the Tweed dynasty. WINFIELD was, several years ago, a Democratic candidate for Congress from the Orange and Sullivan District.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The New-York Registry law, as amended, passed both Houses this evening.

MCQUNN.

The Judiciary Committee has not yet been able to agree on what course to take on Judge MCQUNN'S case.

MADDEN MAKES ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE UNDER-GROUND.

In the Senate today Mr. MADDEN, seizing the opportunity when Senators friendly to the Central Under-ground bill were generally absent, suddenly called up the bill with intent to kill it. He reckoned without his host, as several Senators who had voted against the bill originally protested against his conduct as unfair, and said if the matter were pressed to a vote, they would vote against laying the bill on table. Seeing he was not likely to succeed, he withdrew his motion.

S.

ELMIRA.

Additional Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The following are additional delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held in Elmira to-morrow:

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.—First District—H. Van Lacrman, Alonzo Hawley, Roy Stone. Second District—John Nelson, A. W. Ferrin, William Cooper.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.—Tracy Beadle, W. A. Armstrong, J. S. Holbert.

CHENANGO COUNTY.—Jonathan Farnsworth, Robert Barnard, E. J. Loomis, O. H. Curtis, Isaac Plumb.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—W. W. Taggart, G. W. Bond, George A. Bagley, William Baldwin.

LEWIS AND LORAIN COUNTY.—Dan. H. Cole, John Berry, David Breed, John Case.

QUEENS COUNTY.—Second District—Alexander Hagner, G. J. Garretson, J. Seymour Suedcher.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Third District—Joseph Hodson, J. P. Platt, Henry Morton.

ALBANY COUNTY.—First District—S. V. Frederick, D. Callaran, George Kraus. Fourth District—George R. Merely, Alfred Leroy, William T. Burn.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.—First District—B. F. Brewer, Rev. W. L. Heyde, L. B. Sessions, J. R. Robertson. Second District—D. H. Wales, editor of Jamestown *Journal*. H. C. Larkin, H. C. Frisbee, Thomas P. Crevelence.

NIAGARA COUNTY.—Second District, WM. MORGAN, A. DOUGLAS REARS and HENRY P. SMITH.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—First District—Henry M. Swits, Willard H. Mase, Collins Sheldon, J. Wesley Sterk. Second District—R. E. Taylor, John F. Adriance, James Russell, Eugene Wells.

Political Conventions this Week.

Political Conventions are to be held this week as follows.

May 14—Texas Republican State Convention in Houston.

May 14—New-York Republican State Convention in Elmira.

May 15—New-York Democratic State Convention in Rochester.

May 15—Tennessee Republican State Convention in Nashville.

May 15—Nebraska Republican State Convention in Lincoln.

May 16—Michigan Republican State Convention in Jackson.

May 16—Arkansas Republican State Convention in Little Rock.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, and the Conservatives not Committed as Greeley.

RICHMOND, Va., May 13.—The *Enquirer* in commenting on a "special" from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun*, to the effect that Gov. WALKER had expressed the opinion that the Virginia delegation to the Democratic Convention would support Mr. GREELEY, and that the State would ratify that nomination, will to-morrow say: "It is well known to those in Richmond best acquainted with Gov. WALKER'S sentiments that he has never made the avowal now attributed to him, that he had said nothing to commit the Conservative party in Virginia with which he has full communion of purpose, to any course of action in advance of the authorized expression of its opinions."

IMPEACHMENT.

Meeting of the Senate and Court of Appeals as Judge Barnard's Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13.—The Senate met at 4 P. M. in joint session, with Chief-Justice CHURCH, and Judges FOLGER, RAPELLO, ALLEN and PECK, of the Court of Appeals, as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of GEO. G. BARNARD, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the charge of mal and corrupt conduct as such Judge.

The following Senators answered to their names: Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Cook, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Tieman, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood, Woodin.

The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, acting as crier

VESUVIUS.

Graphic Accounts of the Recent Eruption.

Early Stages of the Disturbance—The Third Night—Destruction of Life—Scenes Among the Neapolitans—

The Last Alarm.

Naples (April 26) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

Our volcanic neighbor has not only been unusually boisterous this time, but it has excelled itself in treachery. The overwhelming of Herculaneum, if not a myth, may have been sensational in its day, but in tragic horror it must have fallen behind some of the heart-rending scenes which we have been obliged to witness during the past week. Before the storm there was a calm—an exquisite calm—for which the Destroyer declined himself in his most transcendent beauty. For several nights before the new craters burst the mountain was so enchanting in its robe of flame that Naples could not think of going to bed. Hour after hour until the return of daylight one and all of us lingered in the streets or by the shore of the bay, drinking in the glory of a Vesuvian transfiguration. Few who witnessed it will ever forget the first of these nocturnal displays. When darkness fell on the night of the 23d the great cone seemed suddenly to festoon itself with wreaths of fire. From its summit three craters were playing simultaneously. Continuous clouds of luminous smoke ascended in the starlit sky. On their wings they bore solid masses of scoriæ, which, after rising to a considerable distance, either fell back into the crater or were thrown over the side of the cone into the streams of lava which were flowing down the mountain. The moon, as if jealous of a terrestrial rival, shone with such brilliancy as only Southern heavens are favored with. The three craters emulated it in the steadiness of their illumination. From hour to hour the scene maintained an unchanging grandeur, until toward sunrise, when it ceased itself almost as abruptly as it had appeared. It was past 8 o'clock before I could tear myself away to bed, and I would say was I condemned, thanking distrustfully of the probable sequel. Next night the cone did not fulfill our eager anticipations. Two of the three craters failed to take part in the salamandrine spectacle, but the third belched and flashed and smoked with a triple energy. The scoriæ which it ejected were more than interesting and varied in shape. Some looked like stones of vast size; others were star-shaped, and others, as they ascended, exploded into millions of fiery fragments. The discharge of lava, which on the first night had been hardly noticeable, now assumed a prominent part in the eruption. The stream which issued from the crater was easy to carry it above the lips of the cone and throw it some distance down the slope. There it quickly divided itself into two streams, and made its way in one direction toward the Observatory, and in another into the old Atrio del Cavallo, which, by aid of the reinforcement, resumed its menacing course toward Ottojano.

THE THIRD NIGHT.

On the third night the spectacle had further diminished in brilliance, but those who were not afflicted with a spasmodic enjoyment could discern indications of increased volcanic energy. The immense tongues of flame, though they had lost some of their dazzling brightness, shot higher up than before. The lava and scoriæ were also carried to a greater height. The former was ejected in larger volume, which ultimately showed itself in increased velocity as the flow of the lava-streams. The subterranean thunder, which early in the week had made itself heard but dimly, like the sound of heavy artillery at many miles' distance, now grew more audible, and appeared to be approaching nearer to the city. Through the night the premonitions of a catastrophe followed hard upon each other. Yet of what did happen no one could have the slightest warning. It was an incident unprecedented in the treacherous, capricious history of Vesuvius. The sympathetic sky was full of omens. Its crystal clearness had departed, and in place of it heavy clouds were driving across the heavens. From a thousand-tinted effulgence they declined into dullness, then into a heavy threatening darkness. Moon and stars paled their lights ere they were veiled by the haze which overspread the sky. But the surface of the bay continued unruffled, and, save a gentle breeze, a Summer breeze. As the shadows of smoke and flame cast upon it from the mountain became more sombre, it partook of their reflected gloom, otherwise it was apparently unconscious of the Titanic struggle which was rending the bowels of the earth beneath and around it.

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.

As day was dawning, a fearful horror occurred on the side of the mountain next the city. Of late years access to Vesuvius has been greatly facilitated by the short railway which skirts the bay and connects Naples with Castellamare, a town at the opposite corner. This faces the mountain throughout its whole distance, and in its vicinity will be found the villas of those whose names always obtrude themselves during the progress of an eruption. One of these, Resina, is a favorite point for making the ascent from. It is not far from Prof. PALMIERI's Observatory, and it enjoys the more exciting, though, perhaps, less alluring, view of a great current of lava. Thousands of visitors have ascended the hill nightly from Resina, driving up as far as to the Observatory, and then walking to the bed of last year's lava. On Friday morning many such excursion parties were assembled directly under the cone. They had begun to disperse with the first indications of an eruption, and still lingered on the spot. Without a single movement to warn them, the earth opened under foot, and the dead lava which they had been treading upon as a curiosity turned again to molten fire. Those who were not engulphed in the chasm as it burst forth attempted to fly, but the majority, as the flames and sure of foot were many. They reached safety; but woe to whoever fell by the way! The earth they fell on was already at furnace-heat, and fresh waves of lava overtook them ere they could rise again. A few were miraculously delivered. Noble efforts on the part of the strong-nerved men in the company. Dragging them in haste toward the Observatory, their deliverers placed them on the carriages which were waiting there, and accommodation was provided for them at Resina. I have been told by a friend, who was at the very edge of the chasm when it burst open, that the effects on the mountain were thus produced: whole mountain had begun to move from its basis. As he fled, he felt as if the mountain was following him, and not until he had recovered his senses at Resina could he convince himself that what he had seen was only a partial eruption of the crust which overlies the hidden fires of Vesuvius, a specimen of which has been furnished to a Neapolitan journal affirms that there were two simultaneous openings, and that flame, bursting out from both, enveloped in a circle of fire all who were within reach. A carriage which happened to be inside this circle was burnt up in an instant, as if it had been subjected to the fiery ordeal before the eruption a lady was seen in it, but of her nothing whatever has been heard since. The burns inflicted were of a peculiarly painful character, even when they looked slight. The patients, on reaching the hospitals, were immediately enveloped in wool. Notwithstanding the care with which they have been treated, and the skill with which they are nursed, they cannot move without enduring agony which compels them to scream.

SCENES IN NAPLES.

The Mayor of Resina acted with energy and forethought from the moment that he heard of the accident. Having seen to the medical arrangements that were necessary, he telegraphed to the Prefect for troops to aid the police in maintaining order. Naples could spare him enough, for it was not in a mood to require military watching. Of all the contrasts I have ever witnessed in actual life, that which the Neapolitans exhibited between Thursday night and Friday morning was the most astounding. I had left them half an hour before the catastrophe occurred, when they were drawing so decisive their third night's ecstacy over the grandeur of the Moloch whom to the last they will admire more than dread. The flames of the lava, which were being vomited from the single crater, had sunk till they appeared little more than the summit of the cone. Every street commanding a view of the mountain was thronged with spectators. I did not pass one which was not as silent as the night itself. If nothing else in the world can, Vesuvius silences the vulgar and lamarrow alike of Naples. It hushes them into reverence, and fills them with indefinite unutterable fears. When, after a few hours' repose, I hied back to the still crowded streets in one respect they were actually changed. The lazzaroni were disputing, screaming, jabbering, and gesticulating, according to their everyday custom. It was only about the new crater at the Observatory, and the number of the dead, that they had ceased since the night. One authority insisted that it could not be more than 200; another desired that it was at least twice that; and a third had good information which made the total close on 1,000. My own sequence among the witnesses I noted was that the latter accorded by the worst informed, and the former by the best. Whether the authorities endowed me so telegraph to you an estimate of sixty or seventy, and that is the figure most commonly believed at present. I am happy to be able to say with confidence that none of our foreign visitors are among the missing. My first business on learning the supposed extent of the mortality was to visit each of the fourteen English and American hotels in Naples. Out of nearly 600 strangers at present occupying them not one failed on Friday morning. Many had been up at the Observatory during the previous night, and even upon the very site of the new crater, but an early return home delivered them from an unsuspected danger. Throughout Friday consternation reigned in Naples. The first touch of peril had prepared all minds to expect the worst. Vesuvius gave in various ways sufficient occasion for increased alarm. The booming and the rumbling of the underground artillery sounded as close as if it were beneath our feet. The flow of lava had increased, and two enormous streams were rolling toward the sea as if they would sweep away half a dozen villages in their course. Windows rattled and the strongest houses trembled to their foundations. The smoke rising from the crater was now mingled with volumes of sulphurous vapor, and blackened by the ashes it carried in its tumorous ascent. There was far more danger in the scoriæ than in the lava; for they were confined to no channel. Scattering themselves wherever the prevailing winds carried them—which was happily, not in the direction of Naples—they spread the work of destruction of houses, vineyards, forests, and every form of combustible property. On Friday night Naples was a dearer lover in its descent toward abject terror. The Bourse had been closed all day. No one attempted to think of anything but the awful noises under foot, and the conflagration which was spreading around the villages lying to the north of the volcano. After nightfall, when the volcanic and the artificial fires got blended together, as a Plutonian landscape, it was thought in Naples that all the towns nordercise on the Bay, Portici, Resina, Torre del Greco, and Torre dell'Annunziata, were in flames together. The apprehension was fortunately overdrawn. What deceived us was the glare of no less than nine craters, all smoking simultaneously.

A BRIEF ALARM.

This morning we had our last and worst alarm, but it was of short duration. A change of wind became the clouds of smoke and ashes drifting across the gulf. After a few hours' anxious experience, in which we had presentiments of the fate of Pompeii, the wind mercifully shopped round to its former direction and the salamandrine fog passed on to seaward. While I have been writing a further improvement has occurred. The sky is now comparatively clear, for Vesuvius has begun to consume his own smoke—at least, he has rolled himself up in it, and his mighty head is for the moment invisible. The current of lava has also checked itself, and there is a partial subsidence of the devil's tattoo which has been going on below.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Le Follet says the toilets of the season become more elegant and in stricter accordance with the canons of good taste every day.

Costumes still reign supreme for out-of-doors, and it is very rarely that the mantle, whether tight or loose, is not made of the same material as the rest of the dress. The few black silk mantles that are worn are excessively rich and elaborate in ornament, and profusely trimmed with lace.

It is very likely that white muslin fichus and mantelets of different forms will be worn, as the season advances, to accompany those materials, such as printed muslins, which are unsuitable for complete costumes.

Tals, self-colored batistes, trimmed with lace ruffles, and the same color, and white muslin plaitings, will be very well worn when the warm weather comes.

Silk dresses with flounces and polonaises, or tunics and pélerines of silk grenadine, the same color, will be much in favor. For out-of-door wear they will be generally completed by a bonnet or hat of the same thin material.

Plain or figured silk grenadine will also be much worn as polonaises and tunics over colored silk, for dinner or demi-toilets. White muslin and gaze de Chambéry will also be arranged in the same manner.

The trains of long dresses do not begin quite so forward as they used; this leaves the foot more liberty in walking.

Bodices are almost all worn open, with fichus of muslin or tulle underneath.

Corselets, either with or without tunics, will be very much worn. Some have shoulder-straps or short sleeves, others merely come under the arms. The latter are very suitable to ladies becoming to almost all figures; they are made with points, or basques, plain or postillons. For young ladies, as the season advances, they will be accompanied by white muslin bodices, handsomely trimmed with lace or muslin insertions over color. This will enable many skirts to be worn whose bodices would be too heavy for it.

This arrangement also makes a very pretty dinner dress, or demi-toilet.

The corselets tuniques are cut in a variety of elegant shapes. With some the tunic portion hangs plainly, with others it is draped; this arrangement depends entirely on the style and substance of the material employed.

Fine cachemere, Danish alpaca, mousseline de laine, chaly, and white muslin lined with colored silk or batiste, are the most fashionable fabrics for robes de chambre. The "Watteau," the "Paletôt" and the "Princesse" shapes are the most elegant. In each case the bodice and skirt are cut together; the "Watteau" has a large plait at the back, which gradually flows into the skirt, the fronts hang loosely, or are confined by a ceinture placed under the plait at the back.

The "Paletôt" is cut perfectly loose everywhere, confined with a sash or left to hang, according to taste. The last, and unquestionably the most elegant and becoming, is the "Princesse." This is cut to the figure, with side pieces at the back and plaits in the front; it is cut a little open at the throat, and admits of much greater decoration in the trimmings.

The white petticoats, worn under light silk and muslin dresses, are most elaborate.

Very tasty little aprons are worn, covered with trimmings; many will be made of colored washing satin, trimmed with muslin or lace, to wear with light dresses.

Bonnets are worn more like hats than ever; in fact, it is very difficult to tell them apart, especially when the latter have strings, which are tied loosely under the chin. The prettiest style of bonnet is worn rather forward, over the hair, with the strings tied under the chignon. Straw of all kinds is used in the shapes. Rice straw being the lightest, this is generally lined with color.

AMERICA AND THE PORTE.

Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant in Interview with the Sultan—Interchange of Assurances of International Friendship.

From the Levant Herald, April 19.

Yesterday, Gen. SHERMAN and Lieut. GRANT, accompanied the American Minister to the Palace of Dolma Bartche for the purpose of taking leave of the Sultan and of expressing their deep sense of obligation for the great kindness with which His Majesty had been graciously pleased to welcome them to his capital, and the very flattering attentions which had been shown them during their stay. SHUWEN PASHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs; SADULLAH BEY, Chief Dragoman of the Imperial Divan; HAMDI BEY, Master of Ceremonies, and Introducer of Ambassadors; and CAPTAIN BEY, (son of KIAMIL PASHA,) acting as assistant to the Master of Ceremonies, were present, as well as the chief officers of the Imperial household. His Majesty was pleased to meet his guests at the foot of the staircase and to accompany the son of President GRANT to the hall of audience, where they all, His Majesty's retinue included, took their seats. The interview is said to have been of the most agreeable nature and to have left a strong impression on the minds of his parting guests of the gracious character of the Sultan, of his kindly feelings toward their country, and his earnest desire to cultivate the most cordial relations between the Empire and the United States of America. His Majesty spoke in terms of high appreciation of the internal improvements made in the United States, and alluded to the surprising manner in which California had become so populous a part of the American Union and its close connection with the more distant countries of China and Japan. With regard to the efforts at improvement which, under His Majesty's commands and auspices, are being made in Constantinople and the Empire generally, the Sultan said that he attributed the comparatively slow results to the circumstance that old countries were more difficult to improve than new ones, where there were no old habits to be changed or eradicated. His Majesty expressed the hope that in a few more years he would be able to effect many changes here in the streets, in the architecture of the houses, and in the means of communication throughout the Empire. To Lieut. GRANT's expression of great thanks for His Majesty's graciousness and kindness, the Sultan said that he regretted he could not do more for him to show his friendship for the President of the United States and the American nation, as at this season the weather in the Black Sea is very uncertain, the Sultan, being aware of the intention of his guests to visit Sebastopol, he placed at their disposal his fine and powerful steam yacht, the Zuleikah, which, he remarked, is large enough even to cross the Atlantic Ocean—an act of thoughtful consideration and kindness on the part of His Majesty which was duly acknowledged by Gen. SHERMAN and Lieut. GRANT. The American Minister took occasion to express his grateful acknowledgments to His Majesty for the great goodness to the Mr. BOKER's countrymen, and assured His Majesty that his most noble hospitality would be largely appreciated by the Government and people of the United States, and the news of it would be spread far and wide, over the whole North American continent, by means of the innumerable telegraphs the country possessed. Mr. BOKER assured His Majesty that it would be the earnest hope and desire of the people of the United States to be allowed the high privilege of being permitted an opportunity to make some return, however inadequate, to any member of His Majesty's family of Government who might visit the States. Gen. SHERMAN likewise thanked the Sultan for all his kindness to him, assuring His Majesty that the remembrance of his pleasant visit to Stamboul and the beautiful Bosphorus could never be the slightest degree be effaced by any thing which any other parts of the world, however attractive, His Imperial Majesty, reconducted his American guests to the foot of the staircase, where he bade them farewell in the most gracious and kindly manner.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Opening Session—Reception of Bishop Ames—Resolutions Touching the Book Concern—Important Resolutions Tendered.

The Methodist General Conference met at the usual hour yesterday morning, Bishop AMES presiding. Dr. F. G. HIBBARD, of East Genesee led the devotional exercises. The audience was thin at the opening, but increased gradually until the Academy was well filled. The Chair announced the reception of a note from Bishop JAMES, stating that his health is slowly recovering, and that he hopes to be with the Conference soon. The memorial services of deceased Bishops, which were to take place on Friday, were, upon the receipt of this intelligence, postponed until Saturday, in hopes that Bishop JAMES may be present. The time for the reception of fraternal delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada was fixed for today at 11 A. M. The usual routine of business in relation to memorials, petitions, &c., was then taken up.

Several changes were made in the members of the different Committees, and the call for resolutions and miscellaneous business followed. Under this head a document was offered recommending a week of prayer in May. A resolution was offered, signed by fifty-eight members of the Conference, recommending the missionary secretaries that ministers should be supported, as far as possible, by voluntary contributions. The resolution also touched upon the government of the Church. It was ordered to be laid upon the table and printed, by the President, in the absence of any objection. A resolution was offered by Rev. Mr. JACOBS, recommending the support, by the Board of Missions, of superannuated missionaries, or their families, after the decease of the head. A resolution to prevent the solemnization of marriage where one of the parties has been divorced, unless the divorce was granted on the ground of adultery, was offered and referred.

Dr. LUNDAY presented the quadrennial report of the Board of Education, which was referred and ordered to be printed in the *Daily Advocate*. Dr. CURRY, of New-York, East, offered a resolution, which was adopted by the Conference, requesting the senate of the Book Concern to furnish exhibits of the affairs of the various Church papers as soon as possible, for the information of the Conference and Book Committee. As Dr. WISEMAN and Rev. Mr. PUSHON were unable to remain much longer with the Conference, Bishop SIMPSON asked the Conference to listen to parting words from the British delegates. Dr. WISEMAN said he had but few words to say. He thanked the Conference for the reception they had given both himself and companions, and hoped they would appoint delegates to the coming British Conference. He thanked the Conference for their kindness, and closed with a hearty "God bless you." Rev. Mr. PUSHON followed, indorsing the remarks of his friend, and thanking the Conference for its courtesy, and expressing his gratification at the prosperous condition of the Methodist Church of America. Rev. Mr. SUTHERLAND also took leave of the delegates of the Conference in a few well-chosen remarks. Bishop AMES then asked leave of the Conference to address the fraternal delegates, and give them a parting hand on behalf of the General Conference. Loud cries of "Yes! yes!" arose from all parts of the house, and Bishop AMES advancing, shook the hands of the British delegates in a heartfelt manner, and addressed them cordially and hopefully in view of the separation.

Dr. DE VINNE was substituted for Dr. WARREN as speaker in the memorial services for deceased Bishops on Saturday. It was resolved to appoint a committee of three to visit the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, which holds a meeting in New-York this week, and extend the sympathy and greetings of the Conference. A letter was presented asking that a committee of one be appointed from each book district to pass upon the question, "Ought the Hymn-book of the Methodist Church to be revised?" The Conference voted the appointment of such a committee. The following resolution was then offered by Rev. Mr. PRICE:

Whereas, The long and bitter controversy which has been carried on by reference to the management of the affairs of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New-York, involving charges of carelessness, mismanagement and fraud, has had a tendency to injure the character of men personally connected therewith, and to cripple the usefulness and efficiency of the institution; and,

Whereas, The impression prevails to an alarming degree in the public mind that there is a disposition to cover up whatever of wrong practices there may have been, and to smother investigation and to screen the guilty; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference assembled, that we insist upon and demand a full, thorough and searching investigation, without fear, favor or affection of any or all parties, in and of all the transactions of such Book Concern, to which any director may directly, or indirectly, lead to a disclosure of all the facts connected with the case.

Resolved, That as the members of the General Conference are interested, for the time being, in the vast and various interests of the Church, we pledge ourselves to leave nothing in our power undone to correct whatever wrongs may exist, and to punish to the utmost of our ability any and all who may be found guilty.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the existence of contention, and are exceedingly anxious that strife should cease and that harmony and concord should once more prevail. Yet we are determined that the motto by which we shall be governed in this matter shall be "truth at all hazards."

Rev. Mr. PRICE then spoke strongly in favor of the passage of the resolution. He said that the dignity of the Church is at stake. He had been confronted with the insinuation that the Methodist Church did not act up to its professions and pretensions in the investigation of the irregularities and alleged frauds of the Book Concern. He said that it was a tremendous injury to the power and influence of Methodism to allow even the suggestion of such things; that it was a question of principle, and the Conference must decide without fear or favor in regard to every motion, point, and let the Methodist Church throughout the length and breadth of the land know that it represented it fairly and conscientiously. The Conference, he said, could not afford to let it be known that it wavered upon the declaration of principles. He said that there was no manner of occasion for such papers misrepresentation, but the great secular Press of the country will spread broadcast whatever is done by the Conference, and it must not waver or hesitate, as by so doing an incalculable injury might be done to the interests of Methodism. He concluded by calling upon the Conference to make a bold stand, and show the people and world that Methodism is true, and does not hesitate to avow its principles and put down corruption and the charges of mismanagement and fraud.

Dr. HIBBARD, of East Genesee, spoke strongly in favor of smothering the resolution. There is no need to be searching or resorting to means for putting on a show of bravery just before entering upon a battle. He said that it is better to show the world what the Conference will do by deeds and not by words, as the true criterion by which the action of the Conference will be judged. He said that the Conference need not afford to yield to hypocrisy which the public would force upon it. This great cry has been started, he continued, by those who have little interest or connection with the Church.

A motion was made to allow the mover to withdraw the resolution, but he emphatically said he would not withdraw it, and would put it before the Conference and let it stand or fall.

A motion was then made amid great excitement, to lay the motion on the table. A score of delegates were upon the floor and attempted to make themselves heard, but the Chair decided that no discussion of the resolution was allowed under the motion to lay it on the table, and a vote was taken which resulted in the resolution being tabled. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Conference adjourned.

American Dramatic Fund Association.

The members of the American Dramatic Fund Association held their annual meeting yesterday at No. 843 Broadway, and received the reports of the year's business, showing receipts, $4,925 45; expenditures, $5,088 06; balance of expenditures over receipts, $162 61. The number of claimants for assistance during the year, 60; stock held by the Association, $31,147 37. After the reports had been acted upon, the following officers were elected for 1872-3: President, S. L. M. Barlow; Trustees, Wm. C. Alexander, D. Kingsland, W. R. Travers, James Bityer; J. Brougham; Treasurer, C. K. Mason; Secretary, C. S. Bernard; Directors, W. J. Florence, F. Chippendale, J. H. Steddart, B. Ishenwood, Wm. Davidge, John Moore, W. R. Harrison, W. R. Denham, J. S. Chanirau, C. W. Couldock, Green, J. Hind, H. F. Morris, and Whiting. D. S. Anderson. The election was conducted without excitement.

Discharge of Michael Hayes, the Alleged Murderer of James O'Donnell—The Principal Witness Allowed to Escape.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, the case of Michael Hayes, against whom an indictment was found for the murder of JAMES O'DONNELL on the 17th of May, 1871, was called on for trial. The case was placed on the calendar no less than eight times, but in each instance the principal witness, a man named ROCHESTER, did not put in an appearance. A week ago the case was last called, and the Recorder set it down peremptorily for yesterday, intimating that if ROCHESTER was not in attendance the prisoner would be discharged. When the case was called the witness did not answer, and counsel for the prisoner moved for his release, in accordance with the promise of the Court. Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWES, who represented the District-Attorney, did not oppose the motion. He said that ROCHESTER had been in Court since the last adjournment, but in such a state of intoxication that his statements were altogether unreliable. The most singular fact in connection with this case is, that there were several opportunities of holding ROCHESTER in the House of Detention until the trial actually took place, but these were never attractive. His Imperial Majesty reconducted his American guests to the foot of the staircase, where he bade them farewell in the most gracious and kindly manner.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.

The Board of Aldermen and of Supervisors.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, the President in the chair. As there were only two members present, merely ordinary routine business, involving no considerable expenditure of money, was transacted.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

The Board of Supervisors met at 5 P. M. yesterday, the Mayor presiding.

Supervisor GRISSY, Chairman of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, presented a resolution recommending the allowance of $600,000 for armories during the year. It was adopted.

It was resolved to execute leases of premises as follows:

Nos. 7, 9 and 11 West Thirty-second-st., for the purpose of armories and drill-rooms, for the term of ten years and eight months from Sept. 1, 1871, at an annual rent of $6,000 to May 1, 1872, and thereafter at an annual rent of $7,000. Rooms Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in building No. 271 Broadway, for purposes of Recorder's chambers, for one year from May 1, 1872, at an annual rent not to exceed $2,000.

The Controller was authorized and directed to pay said rent.

The resolution ordering $4,000 for repairs of Twenty-second Regiment armory was adopted. The Board then adjourned until Monday next at 3 P. M.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President in the chair, and the following members present at the roll-call: Messrs. Foley, O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Kraus, Coddington, Strack, Wade, Connor, Littlefield, Simonson, Cumiskey and Schwartz.

A resolution was introduced by Assistant Alderman CONNOR, directing the Committee on Public Works to prepare an ordinance regulating and fixing the rate of wages per day (eight hours) to be paid laborers on the public works and other departments in this City.

Mr. O'CONNOR said that the bill investing the Common Council had already passed the Senate, and he was assured it would pass the Assembly yesterday, and receive the Governor's assent. In order, therefore, that no delay should take place in giving the laborers its benefit at once, he submitted the resolution. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Assistant Alderman CONNOR also introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and is now before the Governor, the object of which is to permit the building of an elevated railroad over Third-avenue; and

Whereas, The property-owners on the line of said avenue, believing that their property would be greatly depreciated in value, and business ruined, protested against the passage of the bill; and

Whereas, All right to control and regulate the time and manner of the running of said railway trains is denied the Common Council in such bill; therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council protest to the Governor so that his signature may be withheld from said bill, and petition that he may veto the same.

A vote of concurrence was passed with the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen directing sale of May 6, requesting the Controller to cease making payments to the street-cleaning contractor until the streets are decently cleaned.

The President presented a communication from GEORGE D. KELLY, who has been drawing salary as reader to the Board since its organization this year; but has, through trouble, sprouted in ears, it is said, to make his appearance even once in the Board as reader. Mr. KELLY presented his resignation, which was accepted with very little opposition, and the President appointed THOMAS E. BARRY in his stead. The Board adjourned without doing any further business deserving publicity.

The City Chamberlain's Exhibit of City Finances.

The City Chamberlain makes the following exhibit of the condition of the City finances from the 1st to the 11th May:

Gross balances April 30	$5,570,884 33
Detail:	
City Treasury	$3,572,251 07
Sinking Fund redemption	1,497 10
Sinking Fund interest	135,457 36
Interest on City stocks	2,422,180 00
Board of Apportionment	23,500 79
County Treasury	465,998 01
Receipts to 11th May, inclusive	$4,710,971 47
Detail:	
City Treasury	$2,007,982 68
Sinking Fund redemption	493,133 98
Interest on City stocks	257,063 00
Board of Apportionment	63,673 00
County Treasury	114,993 00
Total	$8,694,785 80
Payments during the same	3,681,220 21
Detail:	
City Treasury	$2,564,574 88
Sinking Fund redemption	257,063 00
Sinking Fund interest	196,785 09
Interest on City stocks	260,201 03
Board of Apportionment	117,068 79
County Treasury	379,915 00

The Street-Cleaning Commission.

The Street-Cleaning Commission held a private meeting yesterday evening, Mayor HALL presiding, to discuss the bill now before the Legislature in relation to street-cleaning in the City of New-York. They took up each section and considered the relation to the pecuniary state of the City and the preservation of the public health. What decision, if any, was come to by the Commission, was not made known.

The Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

The Commissioners of Sinking Fund held a meeting yesterday afternoon, present Mayor Hall, Controller Green, Chamberlain Palmer, Recorder Hackett, Alderman Finckney, Mr. Dyttmar and Corporation Counsel Richard O'Gorman. Messrs. Wm. Kennelly and Isaac Ludlum, appraisers, reported on the petition of Mrs. Mary Ann Brown for a renewal of lease of the premises No. 43 Chatham-street, now held at $13,500 a year, that the premises were worth $27,000. The Chamberlain said he thought they were worth $26,000, but some of the members thought that too high an estimate. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel to be granted if approved. The Board adopted a petition authorizing the Controller to postpone *sine die* the sale of leases of City ferries, which was advertised for to-morrow.

Bonded Warehouses for Tobacco—Memorial to Congress from the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce, in accordance with a resolution passed at a recent meeting, has caused the following memorial to Congress to be engrossed, and it was forwarded to Washington yesterday afternoon:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

May it please your honorable body, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represents: That the internal revenue bonded warehouses as at present existing, admitting of the storage of tobacco and snuff in bond, and their withdrawal for export transportation or home consumption, are indispensable to the legitimate and proper conduct of this important branch of commerce at this port; that the Chamber regards the change proposed in the Free Tax bill before your honorable body, viz., the abolition of internal revenue bonded warehouses for the storage of manufactured tobacco and snuff in bond, and in lieu thereof the establishment of a system of drawback on tobacco exported, as inimical to the best interests of the trade. They most earnestly ask the retention of the system of bonded warehouses, and also recommend that this system be extended to all other ports of entry, in order that all sections of the country may be placed on an equality. Requesting from your honorable body the consideration the importance of the subject demands, your memorialists will ever pray.

W. E. DODGE, President.

GEORGE WILSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1872.

Election at the Stock Exchange—The Regular Ticket Elected.

The business at the Stock Exchange was made more enlivening and noisy than usual by the annual election of officers yesterday. Two tickets were in the field, as previously published; the regular, the one reported by the Nominating Committee, was as follows:

For President, EDWARD KING; Chairman, M. A. Wheelock; Vice-Chairman, James Mitchell; Secretary, E. C. White; Treasurer, D. C. Hays; Governing Committee, (to serve one year) Geo. W. McLean, M. L. B. Martin, D. B. Hasten; (two years) John Benjamin; (four years) W. Seymour, Jr., Wm. Fisher, Frederick White, John S. Norris, F. M. Rollins, C. S. Munroe, W. S. Nichols, C. W. Paine, Stephen Manley, W. E. Strong.

This ticket is the one for which was elected although up to 5 o'clock last evening, (the polls having closed at 4,) the only official figures obtainable were for the President, being as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 722, of which 491 were for KING, the regular candidate, and 230 for BROWNELL. The counting will probably be finished today.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARREN, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	6 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	12 P. M.
Temperature	57	66	66	58
Height of bar. in inches	29.70	29.70	do.	29.81
Hygrometer at noon, 66.				

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible] STOCK-BOARD—10½ A. M.

$50,000 U.S. 6s '81, C.	112½	$5,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '65	113⅝
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '65	113⅝	5,000 U.S. 5s C. '67	113⅝
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '67	113⅝	50,000 U.S. 5s '81, C.	111⅝
5,000 do.	113	50,000 do.	111⅝
10,000 do.	b5m 113	5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	110
70,000 do.	113⅛		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 West. Union	75⅛	200 Erie	20⅜
1600 do.	75⅜	200 do.	20⅝
700 do.	75	100 do.	20⅝
400 do.	75⅛	200 do.	20⅝
200 do.	75⅛	100 North-Western	77⅝
200 do.	75⅛	200 do.	77⅝
1100 do.	75⅛	100 do.	77⅞
1100 do.	75⅛	100 do.	78
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.	92⅝	500 do.	77⅞
200 do.	92⅝	500 do.	77⅞
100 do.	92⅝	1200 do.	77⅞
700 do.	92⅝	200 do.	77⅞
100 do.	92⅝	100 do.	77⅞
200 Fort Wayne	97	100 Boston, H. & E.	9⅜
300 do.	97	200 do.	9⅜
100 do.	97⅛	100 do.	9⅜
200 Pittsburg	77	600 Union Pacific	30⅛
100 do.	77	200 do.	30⅛
200 do.	77	1200 do.	30⅛
100 do.	77	200 do.	30⅛
100 do.	77	200 do.	30⅛
200 do.	77	100 do.	30⅛
100 do.	77	100 do.	30⅛
100 do.	77	200 do.	30⅛
100 do.	77	200 do.	30⅛
100 do.	77	100 do.	30⅛
100 do.	77	100 do.	30⅛
100 do.	77	100

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 13, 1872.

The imports of Foreign Merchandise at this port last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..... 6 | Hides, dry.....pcs. 1,200
Ashes, pots..... 8 | Hides, bbls..... 17
Cotton, bales..... 2,367 | Hemp, bales..... 617
Cochineal, pkgs..... 5 | Indigo, pkgs..... 1,670
Copper, pigs..... 14 | Junk, pkgs..... 40
Drugs, pkgs..... 1,247 | Oil-cake, pkgs..... 225
Dye-wood, tons..... 1,100 | Oil, pkgs..... 1,100
Fruit, pkgs..... 1,100 | Rice, pkgs..... 1,100
Fruit, bales..... 1,100 | Rice, bags..... 1,100
Fruit, boxes..... 1,100 | Silver-ore, sacks..... 30
Fruit, bunches..... 1,100 | Specie, pkgs..... 1,100
Grain, bushels..... 1,100 | Tobacco, bales..... 1,100
Hides, bales..... 1,100 | Tobacco, boxes & cs. 1,100
Hides, pkgs..... 1,100 | Whisky, pkgs..... 1,100
Leather, sides..... 1,100 | Wool, bales..... 1,100
Molasses (N.O.) bbls. 1,100 | Spelter, pkgs..... 1,100
Molasses (N.O.) hhds. 1,100 | Oil, bbls..... 1,100

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Canada*, for Liverpool—56 bbls. Beef, 81 bbls. Resin, 24 cases Lamps, 47 cases Tobacco, 24 bales Leather, 200 bales Cotton, 15,676 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 44 cases Oil, 20 boxes Bacon, 30 bales Hog Hair, 1,000 Shooks, 85 bbls. Rosin.

By the bark *Jenny*, for Bristol—864 bags Oil-cake, 85 bbls. Tallow, 25,856 bushels Wheat, 100 bbls. Lard-oil, 36 boxes Bacon, 22 pkgs. Tongues.

By the bark *Adriatic*, for Leith—4,150 sacks Oil-cake, 4,000 Staves.

By the bark *Ludwig*, for Stockholm—1,007 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Cecilia*, for Gibraltar and orders—2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Michelina*, for Bayrdut—11,331 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Telemi* for Cardenas—500 Empty hhds.

And from Philadelphia, by the bark *Ottawa*, for Liverpool—500 hhds. and 250 tcs. (66,873 gallons) Sugar-house Molasses.

And from Baltimore, during the week: For Prussian Roads, Norwegian bark *Medico*—15,391 bushels Corn.....Belfast, Ireland, British bark *Edena*—24,512 bushels Corn.....Bristol, Ireland, British bark *Enigma*—23,283 bushels Corn.....Weston, Ireland, Norwegian bark *Groum*—26,276 bushels Corn.....Rotterdam, British bark *Pactolus*—620 hhds. Tobacco, 20,000 Staves.....Bremen, North German steamer *Baltimore*—344 hhds. Tobacco, 3 cases Tobacco, 701 cases Tobacco Leaf, 4 bales Cotton Duck, 200 sacks Almonds, 400 bags Bark, 284,378 lbs. Lard, 618 bbls Syrup, 250 bbls. Starch, 12,000 Staves, 100 boxes Canned Fruit.....Halifax, N.S., steamer *Delta*, for Glasgow—4,000 bushels Corn, 13 bbls. Corn-meal, 26 bbls. Cotton Duck.....Aspinwall, brig *Prestissimo*—350 tons Coal.....Rio Janeiro, Danish brig *Freda*—118,000 lbs. Lumber, 120 bbls. Resin, 21 bbls. Lard.....Havana, steamer *Mary Lowber*—Sundries.....Bremen, steamer *Hansa*—Sundries.....Paper Bags.....Demerara, British brig *Mississippi*—1,050 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Meal, 218 bbls. Bread, 10 bbls. Lard-oil, 400 bbls. Potatoes, 20 bbls. Vinegar, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 400 bushels Corn, 4,000 lbs. Candles, 7,500 lbs. Lard, 6,608 lbs. Tallow, 1,000 reams Paper, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 600 bbls. Soap, 125 cases Canned Fruit, 4,000 lbs. Hams, 1,000 lbs. Vinegar, 2 hhds. Tools, 300 bdls. Shooks.....Sagua, schooner *W. Wil-son*—3,000 Shooks and Heads.....Matanzas, brig *Concord*—1,266 Shooks and Heads, 23,000 Hoops.....Mayaguez, P.R., British schooner *Ida*—1,000 bbls. Molasses, 25 bbls. Pork, 5,745 lbs. Lard, 3,295 lbs. Ham, 1,890 lbs. Butter, 3,046 Shooks and Heads, 3,400 Hoops.....St. Jago, schooner *Consecratico*—300 tons Coal.....Rio Grande, (S.) Br. brig *Challenge*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Mackerel, 108 bbls. Potatoes, 594 bags Rice, 9,384 lbs. Lard, 850 lbs. Butter, 4,930 lbs. Candles, 1,685 lbs. Hams, 3,891 gallons Kerosene, 20 bushels Peas, 3,044 feet Lumber, 62 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,500 Shooks, 2,000 Hoops.....Barbadoes, British schooner *Adela*—1,250 bbls. Meal, 26 bbls Crackers, 400 bags Meal, 32 Cans Biscuits, 40 gross Matches, 1,000 Shooks.....Nassau, N.P., British schooner *Leona*—112 bbls. Flour, 5 bbls. Pork, 5 bbls. Bread, 100 bushels Corn, 275 lbs. Butter, 500 lbs. Candles, 330 lbs. Hams, 67 lbs. Cheese, 449 gallons Kerosene, 10,000 feet Lumber, 10,000 Shucks, 250 Boxes Tin-plate, 40 Coils Rope, 1 Boat.....Spain, schooner *Pulos*—791 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Meal, 295 bbls. Bread, 58 bbls Pork, 18 bbls. Beef, 300 reams Paper, 194 bushels Corn, 893 gallons Kerosene, 1,500 lbs. Lard, 700 lbs. Hams, 80 dozen Soap, 50 dozen Wooden-ware, 4 bbls. Tobacco, 31 bales Tobacco, 13 cases Crackers, 4 bbls. Guano, 1,164 Shooks.

FROM—Has been dull, but quoted steady, including Marseilles, 70c. @69c.; Cadiz, 70c.; Genoa, 70c.; Guayaquil, 14c.@14½c.; San Domingo, 8c., gold; in bond, 9 lb.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos grades have been in good request, and quite generally quoted and sold ½c. higher, with sales reported here, since our last, of 1,594 bags Santos, by the *South America*; 2,550 bags Rio, by the *North America*; 926 bags Rio, by the *Ocean Queen*; 1,000 bags Rio, by the *Board of Trade*; and 470 bags do., by the *Cimbria*; and at Baltimore, 4,580 bags Rio, by the *Agnes*, (sold dressed,) and 4,000 bags by the *Vermilion*, (resold,) on private terms. West India grades have also been quoted firmer, on somewhat lighter offerings, and a fair inquiry, with sales reported, since our last, of 500 bags Laguayra and 1,400 bags Costa Rica on private terms.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of only 417 bales, for early delivery, all by spinners, on the basis of our revised quotations, which show an advance of ⅛c. on grades from Low Middling up, for forward delivery. There has been a moderate business reported at an improvement of ¼c. @ ⅜c. on 11,500 bales (3,100 bales on Saturday evening, and 4,700 bales to-day,) boom of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for June, 300 bales at 23½c., 200 bales at 23 5-16c., June, 300 bales at 23¼c., 200 bales at 23 11-16c., 100 bales at 23 11-16c., 200 bales at 23¾c.; July, 700 bales at 23 13-16c.; August, 100 bales at 23¾c.; October, 300 bales at 20 3-16c.; November, 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 200 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c.; December, 200 bales at 19½c. And to-day, for May, 600 bales at 23 7-16c.; June, 600 bales at 23 11-16c., 1,000 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 23 23-32c., 300 bales at 23 11-16c., 100 bales at 23¾c., 1,100 bales at 23 11-16c.; July, 1,000 bales at 24c., 200 bales at 23 15-16c.; August, 100 bales at 23 13-16c.; September, 100 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 22¼c., 100 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21 15-16c.; October, 600 bales at 20 5-16c.; November, 200 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 9-16c., 100 bales at 19¾c., 400 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c.; December, 600 bales at 19¾c. And to-day, for May, 600 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 23 23-32c., 100 bales at 23 11-16c., 100 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 23 13-16c., 100 bales at 23 15-16c., 100 bales at 24c., 100 bales at 21 15-16c., 100 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 21 15-16c., October, 600 bales at 20 5-16c., November, 200 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 9-16c., 100 bales at 19¾c., 400 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c.; December, 600 bales at 19¾c. Exchanged—1,000 bales of May for exchange 100 bales September for 100 bales August. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: May, 23.32c.; June, 23.46c.; July, 23.75c.; September, 21.84c.; October, 20.44c.; November, 19.33c.; December, 19c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,367 bales, including 2,300 bales from Mobile, 16 bales from Savannah, 159 bales from Newberne, 161 bales from Norfolk, 74 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports for to-day were 1,146 bales, and thus far this week, 7,146, against 5,148 bales during the time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,889,996 bales, against 3,970,181 for the same time in 1870-'71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton, Fair to Prime quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands	Alabama	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary.....	19¾	19¾	20	20
Good Ordinary.....	21¾	21¾	22	22
Low Middling.....	23¼	23¼	23½	23½
Middling.....	23¾	24	24¼	24¼
Good Middling.....	24¾	24¾	25	25¼

EGGS—Have been rather more confidently inquired for at steadier rates, ranging from 15c.@17c., as to marks.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted a shade firmer on red-root offerings of desirable lots, but has been less active, the trade call having been chiefly confined to the local demand from other sources light. Sales have been made since our last of 8,800 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 40; fair to good shipping extra State at $5 45@$5 70; fancy do at $5 75@$6 20; very good to fancy at $6 20@$6 80; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $5 80@$5 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 75@$6 50; fancy do at $6 60@$7 50.

No. 2 Flour, $ bbl.....$4 shade lower
Superfine State and Western.....$ 5 10@ 7 00
Extra State.....7 20@ 7 60
Extra State, trade brands.....7 65@ 8 00
Extra Genesee.....7 20@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..$ 5 20@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands.....7 25@ 8 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....$ 8 20@11 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands..$ 8 20@11 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy.....$ 8 20@14 75

Southern Flour has been in limited supply, and quoted strong on price, but has been inactive. Sales reported since our last of 700 bbls., at $7 75@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Extra; $8 30@$9 for very good to very choice Extra; $9 10@$10 75 for Extra. Rye Flour has been in fair demand, at prices ranging at from $4 50@$5 25 for No. 2, to $5 50@$6 50 for No. 1, sales, we hear, having been in good request, at from $5 20@$6 for White and Yellow Western, $6 for Jersey, and $6 25@$6 50 for White and Yellow State, at which prices the supply has been again offered for sale, and 100 bbls. Rye Flour received direct by rail, have been disposed of to-day by Messrs. L. ROBERTS & CO., at $12 ₱ bbl. This article from California is the first one of any importance yet reported by rail.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, and though opening rather stronger it closed heavily, influenced by the unfavorable foreign advices, with decline in spot, and the increasing firmness in ocean freights. The export and milling inquiry has been less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at $1 77@$1 77½ for No. 2 Chicago; $1 78 for steamer, and prepromissis of prices, delivered; White Western, and at $1 81 exported bid for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; in store, $1 86 for small lots of White Western, and $1 85@$1 90 for Red and Amber Western; $1 80@$1 85 for Canada Club; $1 90@$1 95 for Red Winter, which has been quoted a shade dearer, for early delivery, on very moderate offerings of that description. Sales have been reported under our last of 124,000 bushels (part to arrive) at 77½c.@78¼c. for fair to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 78c.@78¼c. for shipping lots; 79c.@80c. for White Western, and 81c. for White Southern. To-day, for Mixed and Yellow Western, to arrive this week, 78c.@80c.; for Yellow Western and Southern, 81c. For forward delivery an active demand has been noted at decidedly better prices, closing nearly the extreme rates represented on Saturday, 76c. for all May, and 72c. for all June, closing with buyers at 75c.@75¼c. for the latter, while holders ask even higher rates.....Rye has again advanced on a very limited inquiry, and quite speculative sales have been reported, of about 10,000 bushels, chiefly in store, at 91 @92½c.@94c.....Barley continues inactive, at previous range.....Beans remain dull and nominal at former rates.....Corn has been in more demand, ranging at from 54c.@55c. for Damaged; 56c. for Sound Inferior Mixed; 57c. for Inferior Yellow; 58c. for Inferior White; 59c. for Sound Mixed; 60c. for Sound Yellow; 61c. for Sound White, and 62c. for Extra White, the latter rates for prime lots. Sales have been reported since our last, at 96,000 bushels, chiefly at 57c. for (230 tbs.) May delivery; and 74½c. @74¾c. for Sailing, ₱ lb. The reported sales include 40,000 bushels Western, from Philadelphia, at 74½c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 74¾c., which rates was bid at the close.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate request on the basis of 93c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 220 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—The general market shows very little animation. The offerings of other than the choicest grades of domestic have been somewhat freer on the basis of easy prices, but the principal holders have not been indifferent to make any concessions of agreement. The demand is quite moderate, for all purposes. Manufacturers are reserved in their bids, and not willing to purchase beyond the limits of actual and urgent necessities, as they seem to be dissatisfied with the course of the market for woolen goods, which, though reported firm, exhibits very little life. A moderate movement is noted in foreign Wools, which are generally held with confidence, in view of the favorable foreign advices. From Boston the report, according to the *Commercial Bulletin* of that city, is of a very tame market. The sales for the week are much smaller than last reported, the fact, with a stringent money market and a slack demand for goods, buyers are not disposed to operate beyond their immediate requirements. Such of them as are in want of supplies are readily supplied and no holding off for developments in regard to the tariff and the probable cost of the new clip. Holders who are receiving large invoices of foreign and domestic wools are quite compassionate in order to realize promptly. But it is hardly probable that their values will fall to a much lower range for the present, especially if the indications of a speedy casting of in the Western clip are realized, and quite confirmed by advices. Thus far this advance has been about effected by the presence of 10 ₱ cent. reduction in the tariff rates. But the stock is small, and a long time must yet elapse before the new domestic wools will be available for manufacturing purposes, as the shearing season is late; and, with the present extreme views of growers, the crop is not likely to be marketed in a hurry. Before the time shall arrive, most manufacturers will be compelled to renew their stocks of raw material, and many of them will have to come in several times thence we look for an active demand and a little reaction in prices before the close of the season. The latest dispatches from San Francisco do not confirm the previous reports of a sharp decline in the California markets. Choice lots of Northern are still quoted as 32c.@36c., gold, but buyers are not operating freely.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more firmness noted in Grain rates, on berth, on a reduced supply of room, and a fair inquiry for accommodation. Outside of Grain, the very limited business has been reported at about former figures. In the way of charter there has been a slow movement, vessels having been less sought after on the Grain trade and quite willing to stand for the Petroleum trade, with quotations essentially as before. Vessels for general cargo have been in lights request. Charter to Liverpool, the reported engagements of the week are but few, having been, by steam, 29,000 bushels Grain at 4½d., mostly Corn; 7,830 bushels Grain at 4¾d. ₱ bushel; 100 tons Oil-cake at 15s., and 180 pkgs Provisions at 45s. And from Baltimore, by steam, 10,000 bushels Grain, on private terms. And reported from an Eastern port, a ship, 700 tons, with Deals, from St. John's, on private terms.....For London, by sail, 15,300 bushels Grain at 5d. ₱ bushel.....For Belfast, by sail, 140 bbls. Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. ₱ ton.....For Glasgow, by steam, 30 bbls. Lard-oil at 40s. ₱ ton.....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 473 tons, (new here,) with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at private terms, extending to the United Kingdom and the Continent, on private terms; a British bark, 627 tons, with about 3,5a0 quarters Grain reported from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d., or, if direct, 6d. ₱ quarter; a ship, 1,000 tons, with about 7,500 quarters do., reported from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter, and a bark, with Corn, reported from New-Orleans at 5d., or, if direct, 5½d. ₱ bushel.....For Antwerp by steam, 20,000 boxes Bacon and 450 tcs. Lard at 25s. ₱ ton.....For Bremen, a British ship, 1,200 tons, on private terms, and placed on the berth for general cargo.....For Bremen, by sail, 700 cases Tobacco at 15s., and 400 tons Cedar at 27s. 6d., also a German bark, 924 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, and a German bark, 462 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.....For Hamburg, a German bark, 700 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (omitted on Saturday,) at 24.7½d. ₱ bbl.....For Rotterdam, 60 cases Tobacco at 22s. 6d.....For Amsterdam, a German bark, 700 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 22s.9d.....For Lubec (omitted on Saturday,) a Norwegian bark, 391 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.....For the Continent, a German bark, (648 tons, with cargo of about 3,500 bbls Petroleum, reported (on a foreign charter) from Philadelphia, on private terms.....For Marseilles, a Norwegian bark, 325 tons, with about 2,400 bbls Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Trieste, a Norwegian bark, 438 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, rumored at 5s. 6d. an exceptionally low rate.....For Hayti, a schooner, with Ruffle Boards, from Boston, and hence, 260 tons, for Havana, a schooner, 208 tons, reported from Boston and back to New-York, at $1,450; another, 154 tons, at $1,400.....For Montevideo, a brig, 180 tons, with Lumber, from Machias.....For Le Havre, a brig, 180 tons.....For Matanzas, a bark, excellent vessel, from Boston, with Empty Hogsheads at 80c. and Shooks and Heads at 90c.

For Cardenas, a schooner with Empty Hogsheads, at 80c.; another, 300 tons, with Empty Hogsheads, from Boston and back, at 85c. and 87 50.....For the south side of Cuba, a brig from St. John's with Lumber, at 89; and another from Shediac, at 86c.....For Santiago Bay, San Domingo, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Weymouth, N. S., at $11.....For Portland or Kingston, a schooner, from Savannah, $13 50.....For Sagua, a bark, with Coal from Cow Bay, N. S., at $10.....For Bahia, a schooner, with Plaster, from Windsor, N. S., at $3 25, and with Coal, from Baltimore, to Boston, at $3.....For Hudson Bay, N. T., a brig, 387 tons, with Plaster, from Windsor, N. S., at $4 50.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of WM. YOUNG & CO. is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by WM. YOUNG, at their former place of business, No. 311 Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WM. YOUNG & CO.

St. Louis, April 27, 1872.

NOTICE.—IN PLACE OF THE ANNUAL meetings of the Companies named below:

SPECIAL MEETINGS will be held at the offices of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton at the office of the Companies, at 11 o'clock A.M., on the 30th day of May, 1872, and of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, at 12 o'clock M., on the 31st day of May, 1872, to elect four (4) Directors by the stockholders of each Company, to form the Board of Directors for the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, that being the name of the Company into which the above named Companies have been consolidated.

The transfer-books of all the said Companies will be closed on the 29th of April, and remain closed until further ordered.

ROBERT F. STOCKTON,
President Delaware and Raritan Canal Co.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
President Camden and Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.
ALFRED L. DENNIS,
President New-Jersey Railroad and Trans. Co.

COAL.

COKE, $1 75 A CHALDRON BY THE CARGO, to deliverers from Manhattan Gas Company's Works, 19th-st., E.R. Address J. SMITH, Avenue C and 18th-st.

DRY GOODS.

COSTUMES.

STRIPED, CHECKED, PLAIDED AND PLAIN LINEN AND PIQUE COSTUMES.

Just received, four cases of the above goods to which the attention of our customers and the public is respectfully invited.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

THE

LATEST NOVELTY

OF

THE SEASON!

Just received, STRIPED GRENADINE POLONAISE, in all colors, intended to be worn with WHITE or BLACK SKIRTS. The most stylish garment yet exhibited.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

CHEAP SUITS!

Handsome Linen, Batiste, and Victoria Lawn Suits, in endless variety, from $4 50 to $15.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

JOBBING ROOMS.

AT THE GREAT EAST SIDE STORE, 81 CHERRY-ST.

TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON'S,
Grand-st., New-York.

The greatest assortment of SILK, MILLINERY, and STRAW GOODS in this City.

CHEAP.

SPECIALTIES:
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, CRAPES, GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &c. &c.

Desirable Scarf Goods can be found here.
Best low-price Kid Gloves in America.

E. RIDLEY & SON'S,

Nos. 309, 311 and 313, Grand-st., cor. of, 60, 62 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery. Depot of Miss Demorest's reliable Patterns.

G. Richmond & Co.,

NO. 703 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE A. T. STEWART & CO'S,

are now opening in GREAT VARIETY and NEWEST DESIGNS,

RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY GOODS, and DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Also, a full line of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, Ladies' UNDER-GARMENTS, CORSETS, &c.

INGRAIN CARPETS, 37½ TO 100 CENTS. Tapestry Brussels; Hartdings, Red, Check, 25 cents; Hartdings, Striped, 31 cents. Oilcloths, &c.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

INSURANCE.

Assets April 1, 1872.

$537,624 00.

REPUBLIC

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF

NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 153 BROADWAY.

Capital - - - - - $300,000
Surplus, April 1, 1872, - - 237,624

THIS COMPANY INSURES BUILDINGS, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other insurable property, on the most favorable terms offers good security to its policy-holders, having since its organization (April 12, 1852,) paid in losses over

$2,000,000.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.

Branch Office, No. 15 Whitehall-st.

A. C. HOOGLAND, Manager.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York.

This company, having complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, is now ready to issue policies against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, furniture, stores, merchandise and other property, on favorable terms.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
WM. PITT PALMER, Vice-President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE UNITED States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH RICHARD KENDALL and CHARLES G. KENDALL, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy, has been duly elected by the creditors of Joseph Richard Kendall of New-York City, and Charles G. Kendall of Staunton, South Carolina, who have been declared bankrupts upon the petitions filed in said district, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for discharges and certificates thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the first meeting of the said bankrupts will be held at the office of James Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner Nassau-street, rooms Nos. 1 and 4, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of May, 1872, at 10 o'clock A.M., when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, April 25, 1872.

my14-law3wTuFr GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN ROCKWELL, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by the above named Benjamin Rockwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act; and that the 6th day of June, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edward Hotchkiss, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 78 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the matter of said petition, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, April 29, 1872.

my1-law3wTuFr EDWARD HOTCHKISS, Register.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. BORROWS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1872.—On reading and filing the petition of the undersigned, praying for the benefit of the provisions of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the Acts amendatory thereof, and that the said petitioner may be decreed to have a full discharge from all debts, claims and liabilities provable under said Acts, and upon the assignment executed and delivered to the undersigned, as assignee of William B. Borrows, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, the petitioner in the above entitled matter, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors: It is ordered by the District Court of said district.

CHARLES R. OSGOOD, Assignee.
my2-law3wTuFr No. 167 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CLOTHIERS—SALESMEN ON CAPITAL TO SUIT.

Owning a large stock property, and desirous to sell, at Seventh-av. and 58th-st., a lumber, coal or brick yard, or storage. I am desirous of forming a co-partnership, as a silent partner, or party having $50,000 to $100,000, to engage in business as above. A person can be procured to coordinate the same who understands lumber as well as could be done to justify preferring the same. Address Post-office Box No. 5,670, New-York.

$6,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN a first-class respectable cash business; will pay twenty-five per cent.; the advertiser has been engaged in the business many years and thoroughly understands the business; the store and cheap rent is located in Nassau-st., near Beekman and Broadway. Address AMERICAN, Station B.

FOR SALE—A WEEKLY TRADE JOURnal; published in Boston; well established; paying a handsome income, which can be largely increased with little competition; sold only on account of the continued ill health of the present proprietor. Full particulars by addressing J. F. S., Western, Mass.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $30,000 TO $50,000 capital, to join the advertiser in continuing a good business, well established, where more money can be used advantageously. Address H. K. V., Post-office, Box No. 4,057, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG girls as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; can do French fluting and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 125 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country during the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 143 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress or as chamber-maid in a private family; country calls preferred to the city; is obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as cook; understands French, English and American cooking; the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 210 Sullivan-st., near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of young children or travel with a lady; City or country references. Call at No. 408 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, who is willing to assist with the coarse washing, a situation in City or country; understands the care of milk; is a good bread-maker. Apply at No. 67 2d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, above the views of Bryce; cheering operations. Millinery Goods reported of 125,000 lbs. at 19½c.@20c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 19¾c., which rates was bid at the close.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate request on the basis of 93c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 220 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—The general market shows very little animation. The offerings of other than the choicest grades of domestic have been somewhat freer on the basis of easy prices, but the principal holders have not been indifferent to make any concessions of agreement. The demand is quite moderate, for all purposes. Manufacturers are reserved in their bids, and not willing to purchase beyond the limits of actual and urgent necessities, as they seem to be dissatisfied with the course of the market for woolen goods, which, though reported firm, exhibits very little life. A moderate movement is noted in foreign Wools, which are generally held with confidence, in view of the favorable foreign advices. From Boston the report, according to the *Commercial Bulletin* of that city, is of a very tame market. The sales for the week are much smaller than last reported, the fact, with a stringent money market and a slack demand for goods, buyers are not disposed to operate beyond their immediate requirements. Such of them as are in want of supplies are readily supplied and no holding off for developments in regard to the tariff and the probable cost of the new clip. Holders who are receiving large invoices of foreign and domestic wools are quite compassionate in order to realize promptly. But it is hardly probable that their values will fall to a much lower range for the present, especially if the indications of a speedy casting of in the Western clip are realized, and quite confirmed by advices. Thus far this advance has been about effected by the presence of 10 ₱ cent. reduction in the tariff rates. But the stock is small, and a long time must yet elapse before the new domestic wools will be available for manufacturing purposes, as the shearing season is late; and, with the present extreme views of growers, the crop is not likely to be marketed in a hurry. Before the time shall arrive, most manufacturers will be compelled to renew their stocks of raw material, and many of them will have to come in several times thence we look for an active demand and a little reaction in prices before the close of the season. The latest dispatches from San Francisco do not confirm the previous reports of a sharp decline in the California markets. Choice lots of Northern are still quoted as 32c.@36c., gold, but buyers are not operating freely.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more firmness noted in Grain rates, on berth, on a reduced supply of room, and a fair inquiry for accommodation. Outside of Grain, the very limited business has been reported at about former figures. In the way of charter there has been a slow movement, vessels having been less sought after on the Grain trade and quite willing to stand for the Petroleum trade, with quotations essentially as before. Vessels for general cargo have been in lights request. Charter to Liverpool, the reported engagements of the week are but few, having been, by steam, 29,000 bushels Grain at 4½d., mostly Corn; 7,830 bushels Grain at 4¾d. ₱ bushel; 100 tons Oil-cake at 15s., and 180 pkgs Provisions at 45s. And from Baltimore, by steam, 10,000 bushels Grain, on private terms. And reported from an Eastern port, a ship, 700 tons, with Deals, from St. John's, on private terms.....For London, by sail, 15,300 bushels Grain at 5d. ₱ bushel.....For Belfast, by sail, 140 bbls. Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. ₱ ton.....For Glasgow, by steam, 30 bbls. Lard-oil at 40s. ₱ ton.....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 473 tons, (now here,) with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at private terms, extending to the United Kingdom and the Continent, on private terms; a British bark, 627 tons, with about 3,5a0 quarters Grain reported from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d., or, if direct, 6d. ₱ quarter; a ship, 1,000 tons, with about 7,500 quarters do., reported from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter, and a bark, with Corn, reported from New-Orleans at 5d., or, if direct, 5½d. ₱ bushel.....For Antwerp by steam, 20,000 boxes Bacon and 450 tcs. Lard at 25s. ₱ ton.....For Bremen, a British ship, 1,200 tons, on private terms, and placed on the berth for general cargo.....For Bremen, by sail, 700 cases Tobacco at 15s., and 400 tons Cedar at 27s. 6d., also a German bark, 924 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, and a German bark, 462 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.....For Hamburg, a German bark, 700 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (omitted on Saturday,) at 24.7½d. ₱ bbl.....For Rotterdam, 60 cases Tobacco at 22s. 6d.....For Amsterdam, a German bark, 700 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 22s.9d.....For Lubec (omitted on Saturday,) a Norwegian bark, 391 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.....For the Continent, a German bark, (648 tons, with cargo of about 3,500 bbls Petroleum, reported (on a foreign charter) from Philadelphia, on private terms.....For Marseilles, a Norwegian bark, 325 tons, with about 2,400 bbls Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Trieste, a Norwegian bark, 438 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, rumored at 5s. 6d. an exceptionally low rate.....For Hayti, a schooner, with Ruffle Boards, from Boston, and hence, 260 tons, for Havana, a schooner, 208 tons, reported from Boston and back to New-York, at $1,450; another, 154 tons, at $1,400.....For Montevideo, a brig, 180 tons, with Lumber, from Machias.....For Le Havre, a brig, 180 tons.....For Matanzas, a bark, excellent vessel, from Boston, with Empty Hogsheads at 80c. and Shooks and Heads at 90c.

For Cardenas, a schooner with Empty Hogsheads, at 80c.; another, 300 tons, with Empty Hogsheads, from Boston and back, at 85c. and 87 50.....For the south side of Cuba, a brig from St. John's with Lumber, at 89; and another from Shediac, at 86c.....For Santiago Bay, San Domingo, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Weymouth, N. S., at $11.....For Portland or Kingston, a schooner, from Savannah, $13 50.....For Sagua, a bark, with Coal from Cow Bay, N. S., at $10.....For Bahia, a schooner, with Plaster, from Windsor, N. S., at $3 25, and with Coal, from Baltimore, to Boston, at $3.....For Hudson Bay, N. T., a brig, 387 tons, with Plaster, from Windsor, N. S., at $4 50.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of WM. YOUNG & CO. is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by WM. YOUNG, at their former place of business, No. 311 Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WM. YOUNG & CO.

St. Louis, April 27, 1872.

NOTICE.—IN PLACE OF THE ANNUAL meetings of the Companies named below:

SPECIAL MEETINGS will be held at the offices of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—London Assurance—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Fanny Mordaunt.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Richard III.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Article 47.—Mr. George H. Griffiths and Miss Fanny Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Marietta Family.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The Fool of the Family, &c.—Miss Jennie Worrell, Miss Ella Chapman.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Yokes Family.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—Mowton's Humiliation.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lectures by Rev. Father Gavazzi. Subject: "Papal Infallibility."

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sun. May edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00
(Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Mr. Congressman VOORHEES, of Indiana, cannot be counted on for the Greeley coalition. He made a frank declaration of his views in the House yesterday, and astonished some of his colleagues by the record of Mr. GREELEY, which he mercilessly exposed. They had some of them forgotten that Mr. GREELEY has sustained or proposed every measure denounced by the Democrats as showing a tendency to centralization, and especially the Election law and the Kuklux law. From his standpoint, VOORHEES held that GREELEY was worse that Gen. GRANT, for what the latter had executed, as by his oath he was compelled to, when made law by Congress, the former had urged on Congress of his own choice. Mr. VOORHEES' course is marked by two qualities excessively inconvenient to a coalition Democrat—conscience and logic.

The House of Representatives, under the skillful and bold lead of Mr. DAWES, is rapidly reaching a practical conclusion of the tariff question, which will leave no cause for complaint on the part of any reasonable Republican. The House yesterday sustained Mr. DAWES by a vote of more than two-thirds, in a demand for a close of the debate on Thursday. This shows a readiness on the part of the House to do what we have steadily urged it to do—embody in acts the revenue reform which the Cincinnati Convention did not dare even to promise.

From Mr. GLADSTONE'S explanation in the House of Commons, last night, it appears that the first approach to a renewed understanding between the two Governments on the Treaty of Washington, was brought about by a proposal from Minister SCHENCK that notes should be interchanged, setting forth the terms and conditions whereon both countries would agree to proceed to arbitration. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate has now before it the full text of what may be called the English ultimatum. Mr. GLADSTONE talks a good deal more confidently about the favorable

---

indictment of that Secretary that we can, as yet, afford to do. It is obviously the duty of the representatives of public opinion in both countries to refrain from hampering the parties to this delicate negotiation, by criticisms, which, being necessarily based on imperfect knowledge, can serve no good purpose. Even the Tory opposition in Great Britain has declared, through Mr. DISRAELI, its resolution to abstain from any attempt to extract a partisan advantage from the present stage of the controversy. It is not unreasonable to express a hope that the opponents of President GRANT'S Administration may be as capable of patriotic self-denial as Mr. DISRAELI.

The Committee appointed to investigate into the Seneca Sand-stone business have concluded, with no dissenting voice, that there is no wrong in it. But this truth, which has just got on its boots, will never catch up with the swift lie started two months ago to blacken the fame of the President by connecting him with an alleged Sand-stone Ring. There were too many vicious men interested in helping on the falsehood to allow it to be readily overtaken.

Superintendent MILLER has saved the Legislature the trouble of removing him, by handing in his resignation. It will thus be seen that Mr. GREELEY'S private letter on behalf of MILLER, for the existence of which the Albany *Evening Journal* vouches, has failed to produce the desired result. In addition to the resolution for MILLER'S removal, the Assembly passed a resolution calling on the Attorney-General to recover from MILLER the fees illegally withheld from the State. We trust that the latter resolution will still be acted on, though the resignation of the Insurance Superintendent leaves no necessity for acting on the former.

Messrs. ALVORD, HUSTED and VEDDER appear to have taken up a good deal of the time of the Assembly, yesterday evening, in denouncing the TIMES. We never imagined that our strictures upon the course of the majority at Albany would be relished by the members to whom they referred. These strictures have been solely prompted by the public interests, and it will be exceedingly difficult for those who have winced under them to show that the claims of the community, which the Legislature was elected to serve, have been injured by our advocacy. That our criticisms upon the constitution of the Board of Impeachment Managers were fully deserved, received emphatic illustration in the refusal of the Assembly, last night, to associate Mr. TILDEN in the prosecution of charges which he has done so much to mature. Mr. PRINCE ought to be a very good judge of the necessity of having Mr. TILDEN associated with the Impeachment Managers, and we greatly prefer his approval and that of the forty-eight members who voted with him, to the opinion of the fifty-two members who voted on the other side. The public may at least be congratulated on this, that Mr. ALVORD and his aggrieved associates have been compelled to make such professions of zeal and impartiality as they cannot very readily recede from.

"Making the Best of It."

There are some Liberal Republicans who, though deeply disgusted at what was done at Cincinnati, are trying to "make the best of it." We commend to these gentlemen a careful study of the present state of affairs at Albany, in order that they may determine what "the best" is. There can be none of them that do not know of Judge BARNARD, his notorious offenses, and the incalculable injury he has inflicted on the whole American community. There can be none of them that have not suffered in the damage done to American repute in all the civilized countries of the world by the belief, for which BARNARD is responsible, that the highest Judiciary of our greatest commercial City has been in league with thieves, and the willing tool of public and private peculators. Every one has shared the general indignation at the impunity with which this man has pursued his course, protected by the Legislature, his powers constantly increased, and, secure in the suffrages—real or fraudulent—of the degraded and dangerous classes of our population. When the people had secured a strong Republican Legislature we supposed we were in a fair way to be rid of him. When a fair Judiciary Committee, including at least one able and upright Democrat, and a majority of true Republicans, had reported in favor of his impeachment, our hopes rose still higher, and when the Assembly by a heavy vote ordered his impeachment, we were confident that the end approached.

Our Liberal Republican friends, who have watched the proceedings so far, must have shared our encouragement. They will doubtless, therefore, share our disappointment and chagrin at learning that, thanks to a coalition between Greeley Republicans and Tammany Democrats, there is great danger that the Judge may escape. This coalition has succeeded in placing Mr. ALVORD at the head of the Board of Managers, and in associating with him all of the Judiciary Committee who were known not to be earnest in favor of impeachment; and it has, so far, succeeded in having left out of the Board of Managers Mr. TILDEN, who is specially fitted to be a member, and three others of the Committee, who have rendered good service in the investigation. We have looked in vain for any indignation from the *Tribune* upon this scandalous trick. In a mild way it deprecates a bargain which Mr. GREELEY'S Tammany managers have carried too far. It would not have had the cloven foot so plainly displayed. But when we remember the rage it fell into over the omission of Senator SCHURZ from the Arms Investigation Committee, we are struck with the amazing difference between its attitude then and now. The injustice which it falsely charged against the United States Senate has been actually perpetrated by the friends of the Cincinnati candidate in the State Assembly—and the *Tribune* has no trouble in suppressing harsh expressions on the subject.

We trust the men who are trying to "make the best of" Mr. GREELEY'S nomination, realize the company they have fallen into, and the extent and nature of the corruption and scoundrelism they are co-operating with. The Tammany men and the Greeley men at Albany are also "trying to make the best of it," and every time an honest man like Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES suppresses his indignation, and says a good word for their candidate, they rejoice at his self-denial, and make another move in their precious game. It may be that they will be checkmated in their efforts to save BARNARD by putting his prosecution into hands friendly to him. But if they are, it will only be because their tricks have been discovered, not because they hesitate in carrying them out to the end.

Nor is this the only enterprise they are engaged in. The same crew, part Democrats of the Tammany order, part Republicans of equally easy virtue, and all enthusiastic for GREELEY and BROWN, are trying their best to block the movement to bring TWEED, HALL & Co. to justice. To this end they have combined, led by ALVORD, to prevent the Legislature from passing over the Governor's veto, the Over and Terminer bill of Mr. TILDEN, which is essential in order to get a sturdy and impartial trial for the Tammany thieves. They may be defeated in this, also, but it will be because they are exposed. How do our dissatisfied Liberal Republicans like the company into which their efforts to swallow GREELEY and BROWN are bringing them? They joined the Cincinnati movement in the hope of uniting the best Democrats and the best Republicans on a common ground of reform. How does the union of TOM FIELDS and Mr. ALVORD, in a desperate struggle to save the Tammany leaders, and to secure Tammany patronage for the Cincinnati ticket, satisfy that hope? How does A. D. BARKER, the most brazen and disgusting professional lobbyist in the land, please them as the business manager of the new partnership between "the best men of both parties?" They had a taste of what a Greeley-Fenton Administration would be likely to produce in the way of political trickery at Cincinnati. We presume that the gentlemen whom "Gen." JOHN COCHRANE marshaled there left a vivid sense of their positive character and potent influence in the minds of the helpless decent men who were overthrown on the floor of the Convention. How do the later recruits impress the sincere reformers? They did not like FENTON and COCHRANE. Are they better suited with BARNARD, and OAKEY HALL, and TWEED, and the rest of them? And one question more; if Mr. GREELEY is so easily enlisting all these rogues in his service, at the opening of the campaign, when he can offer them little but promises, what will happen if he gets a chance to pay them off in official patronage? Shall we not then have a pretty sample of "reform" in Government?

A Claim that Ought to be Paid.

The act known as Assembly bill No. 965 now awaits its final passage in the lower House of the Legislature. That bill, in addition to other small claims provides for the payment of some seventeen thousand dollars in discharge of salary, and part of the heavy legal expenses of Ex-Supervisor JOHN FOLEY, during his long and successful contest in the Courts with the Tammany Ring. Three years ago, Mr. FOLEY was elected a member of the old Board of Supervisors. That Board was, in its later days, notoriously under the dictation of TWEED. As it was understood that Mr. FOLEY would prove a very intractable member of this hopelessly corrupt body, Mayor HALL, with his accustomed deference to the dictation of TWEED, and his accustomed contempt of law in serving his associates, set aside the election of Mr. FOLEY in favor of that ductile Republican, HANK SMITH. The Ring Judges, of course, sustained the wrong, and Mr. FOLEY was forced to have recourse to the Legislature, then to the Governor and Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN. The Courts were once again appealed to, and the Ring spent tens of thousands of the people's money in trying to keep the one man who would not go shares with the President of the Board of Supervisors, out of his rights.

At last Mr. FOLEY succeeded in ousting SMITH, and taking his seat at the Board. This was equivalent to smashing the old machinery of plunder, and TWEED'S Charter of 1870 accordingly provided for the abandonment of a body of accomplices who had served their turn, and all of whom could be no longer relied on to pass Court-house and armory claims with their eyes shut. From that day to this, Mr. FOLEY has not touched a dollar of his salary as Supervisor, or any of the enormous legal expenses incurred, in what was truly the public service. HANK SMITH, the contestant who was ultimately defeated, did, however, receive the salary to which he had no claim, and about twenty thousand dollars besides, for lawyers who were employed to defeat the popular election of Mr. FOLEY.

Still more recently, the celebrated Foley injunction suit sounded the knell of the tyrannay of the Ring, and prepared the way for the public investigation of its robberies, which following upon the TIMES disclosures, led to the popular victory of November last, the indictment of the public plunderers, and all that we have gained on behalf of Reform. When the general body of Reformers were trying to discover the vulnerable part of the Ring, Mr. FOLEY, profiting by his experience of the inner workings of the corrupt gang, went straight to the point, and obtained a victory which was as valuable as it was unexpected. Every property-owner and every taxpayer is appreciably richer and more secure by the series of events, in which Mr. FOLEY'S persistent hostility to TWEED and his confederates formed a very essential and important link. There can be no possible reason for asking a private citizen, who

---

coal last March 2,000 lbs. lightly out of pocket by the baggage of, a contest fraught with advantages so valuable, to the public. His salary as Supervisor is a claim which nobody will now dispute. His legal expenses in 1869 and in 1871, will be equally recognized by every honest citizen as a debt which should be cheerfully and promptly paid. Too much depends upon the public spirit and independence of individuals, in bringing official malefactors to justice, to render it safe or desirable to have it understood that the man who seeks to defend the public purse should have to sacrifice his own. Mr. FOLEY'S expenditure must have been nearer $40,000 than $17,000. Whatever it really was, ought to be at once paid, as an act of simple justice, and as an encouragement for others to do likewise, if the necessity should ever unfortunately arise for it.

Anthracite.

The anthracite tonnage this year has, thus far, been unusually large. We are glad of it—for two reasons. In the first place, the business itself is an exceedingly important one, and, in the second place, the facility with which coal can be obtained is, in its connection with manufacturing and commercial interests, a matter of immense and rapidly-increasing consequence.

The territory from which almost all our anthracite coal comes is, when compared with the amount and value of the product, a singularly small one. If any of our readers will take the trouble to cut from a piece of paper a rectangle representing on the map of Pennsylvania a space a hundred miles long and forty broad, they will find that by placing it with its length in a direction between north and north-east it can be made to cover the area from which we receive all but a small portion of our supply. In other words, all but comparatively little of what now constitutes the great bulk of fuel used for industrial and domestic purposes by the cities, large villages, and, to no inconsiderable extent, the rural districts, of the four Middle States and New-England, comes from a region less than half the size of New-Jersey.

The value of the anthracite coal carried over the various railroads and canals since the 1st of January, if reckoned at what its price is by the time it reaches the consumer, has been, on an average, not far from seven or eight million dollars a month, or about three-fourths the interest per month of the national debt. The number of persons supported by the business, including the wives and children of those employed in all its various branches, cannot be much short of five hundred thousand. Indeed, when we consider the number of men connected with the railroads, which are engaged principally in coal transportation, we are not sure that even this is not too small an estimate.

The amount of physical power required in the transportation of anthracite coal is a very interesting feature of the business. Its aggregate is literally stupendous. If we imagine a mountain in the form of a cone, a quarter of a mile in diameter at the base, and a thousand feet high, we shall get a pretty accurate idea of the bulk of anthracite which, at the rate up to the present time, will have been taken to market in the year 1872. And if we consider that this vast quantity of so heavy a substance as coal has been moved an average distance by land carriage of over a hundred miles—about one-sixth of it having in its journey been hauled by railroad from a deep valley up a grade formerly considered impracticable even for passenger trains, to an elevation of several hundred feet—we shall obtain no more than a fair idea of the motive-power which has been used. As an illustration of the physical force which the human mind can control by means of machinery, we know of few things which are more striking than such a transportation of so immense a quantity and weight of material.

It is somewhat remarkable that an article so intimately connected with civilization and wealth as anthracite coal should have so little effect upon the civilization and wealth of the part of the country it comes from. The population of the mining districts of Pennsylvania, though not so bad as some people think, is certainly on the whole by no means a model of what we expect in this land from the education and culture of the nineteenth century. Nor is the community there on an average particularly rich. The reason of these deficiencies is undoubtedly to be found in the character of the miners. They are as a class,—though with more exceptions than they generally get credit for,—so wasteful that they lay up but little of even the large wages they get, and so frequently riotous and disorderly, that men of property, even where their pecuniary interests would be greatly promoted by living near the mines, prefer, on account of the comfort of their families, and even sometimes from a needful regard to their own safety, to reside elsewhere. The question what gives the miners as a class their undesirable character, or why a man engaged in the honorable employment of providing fuel should be any less peaceable or economical than one who makes his living by producing wheat and potatoes, is one which we shall not here attempt to discuss, and which, perhaps, we should not be very successful in elucidating if we did attempt it. It is but justice to remark in this connection, that what we have said about the character of the miners in respect to good order, applies much less to some localities than others, and to a portion of them not at all.

Of all the anthracite coal sent to market, more than half comes—either for the purpose of being used here or forwarded to other places—to the vicinity of New-York. About two-thirds of the remainder goes to Philadelphia, the other third being distributed to Western New-York and various points in Pennsylvania. The advance of the neighborhood of New-York as compared with Philadelphia, in the trade, has of late years been very great; and is the more noticeable from being absolute and not merely comparative—the business in respect to the latter city not having been diminished, but on the contrary a steady and decided increase.

It is a matter of the greatest supply of coal as a source of congratulation, on account of the importance of the business itself, and because of its relation to our manufacturing and commercial interests. Besides these two reasons for gratification, there is another, which, in some respects, is of more importance than either. The cost of fuel is often a very serious thing to the poor. It is an expense which comes upon them at just the time of year when they are commonly least able to bear it. As a matter of humanity, and a means of preventing a great deal of suffering, the present probability of a reasonable price of coal next Winter is a prospect which cannot fail to be eminently pleasing to any one who takes an interest in the mitigation of the burdens of poverty.

How Private Parks are Made Resorts for Thieves and Murderers.

The murder of the fireman, WM. KRAFT, at Hamilton Park, in the first evidence that comes to us to announce the opening of the picnic season. KRAFT had made himself obnoxious to a gang of roughs, and was set upon and beaten to death while on his way home. Last year several murders were perpetrated in precisely the same manner, and if something is not done by the Police Captains of the precincts in which the private parks are situated, the programme, from its beginning, gives promise of being more bloody this year than it has ever been.

Within the City limits there are from five to seven private parks, which produce a large revenue for their owners, through the amount of intoxicating drinks consumed in them. These parks are let long before the beginning of each season, to associations of young men having the distinguished title of social clubs. The members of some of the clubs are honest mechanics, who have rooms in the different wards, meet every evening for innocent amusement, and hold annual picnics for the purpose of replenishing their funds. The park-owners make no charge for the use of the grounds when the attendance happens to be good, and the consumption of liquor what they call lively. If the sale of viands and liquors has been "extra," then the officers of the fortunate clubs are encouraged by being presented with a percentage on the gross amount taken during the afternoon, evening, and night. The clubs provide their own music, and cover the general expenses by exacting from twenty-five to seventy-five cents per head admission for males. Females are allowed to enter free.

Now, if this kind of enjoyment were to be partaken of to a reasonable extent, no one could object; but, in the past, picnics have been, in reality, no better than drunken carouses, which almost invariably end in disgraceful fights. The young women are roughly treated, and young men often lose their lives in the attempt to protect them from outrage. Then there is another and still more dangerous class which uses this picnic system to organize bands of thieves for the purpose of prey. They adopt the style of the social clubs, and make arrangements for the use of the parks under fanciful names, such as "The Lone Stars," "The Congregated Fifty," "The Friendship Club No. 6," or "The Tallahoosa Threadbares." Attracted by the array of false names upon the posters, and the foot-note guaranteeing that "everything shall be conducted in the most recherché manner," young men and women who love to dance a break-down upon an open platform, and to camp under the spreading branches of trees, are easily induced to attend in large numbers. Until a very late hour at night or an early hour in the morning, the managers show themselves to be untiring in their exertions to make their guests as comfortable and happy as may be, but at a given signal, and when least expected, the music may suddenly cease, and the lights go out simultaneously.

Then a scene of disorder follows of the most indescribable nature. The sleek, oily-tongued managers of a minute ago rush among the crowds, and make a clean sweep of watches and purses, in such an adroit manner that the losses are not discovered until the losers have no possible power to force the thieves to disgorge. The whilom club officers form themselves into parties of tens and twenties, and rob every person they meet on the way to the Third-avenue Railroad Depot. Season after season the same scenes are re-enacted at different parks by the same set of scoundrels, who change the names of their clubs and officers to allay suspicion. The park-owners can scarcely be blamed for letting their grounds to such fellows, considering that they are so fertile in devices to deceive; but if there were as great a desire to protect customers as there is to make money, a way could easily be found to preserve order at the picnics, and to put a stop to thieving and bloodshed. To effect such a reform, it would be necessary to make it imperative that the orgies should be brought to a close at 11, or at the very latest 11½ o'clock at night. In addition to this rule, bar-keepers should be prohibited from furnishing liquors to partly-intoxicated persons. By precautions like these, coupled with the watchful care of the Police, it is possible that private parks and gardens may be made to serve the purposes for which they were originally intended,—that is, to afford hard-worked citizens an opportunity, (at a moderate expense,) to treat their families to a breath of fresh air during the warm weather.

Forest Fires.

Each year immense quantities of valuable timber are burned in the United States and Canada, but, fertile as is human ingenuity in providing against other disasters, in this it seems to be almost powerless. The rapid destruction of the forests is not the only loss. Houses and mills, bridges and fences to great value were last year swept away, cattle in many instances were victims to the flames, and, terrible to say, in some cases so likewise were human beings. The long Greenly are, of course, the chief occasions of these conflagrations. Once kindled, the fire races madly on until it is either extinguished by man, which is rare, or until there is no material left to feed its fury.

As this moment fires are raging among some of the finest woods of the country. In Sullivan, Delaware, and Ulster Counties of this State, and in several parts of Pennsylvania, the flames are destroying the forests by the square mile, and our correspondent, writing from Port Jervis, writes that in various towns of the first-named county not only standing timber, but logs and manufactured lumber from the mills, have been burned in immense quantities. The inhabitants have abandoned their business to do battle with the fire, but they seem to make little headway, since, in the letter we quote, it is said that the universal prayer is for rain, as "copious falls of that alone" can stay the progress of the flames. In many places the mountains have been stripped as bare of trees as are the hills in some parts of Ireland; but instead of the bright, living green which consoles the eye in the absence of foliage in the "Emerald Isle," an arid brown, that tells of death and desolation, replaces the color and stir of the once luxuriant forests. In the ranges of wood near Chichester, Ulster County, a mountain fire was sweeping forward, on Sunday night, of fully three miles in length. It moved with awful rapidity, and the wild animals and birds were fleeing before it. During the day the volumes of smoke were so prodigious that the sun was entirely obscured, and it is said that, but for the determined efforts of 150 men, the village of Chichester itself would have been destroyed. Such was the intense heat of the air that these workers were forced, at times, to throw themselves on their faces to avoid suffocation. The cattle ran bellowing about mad with terror. Flakes of fire poured constantly from above, as if from a volcano in eruption. Long lines of fence disappeared almost in a flash, like the quick rush and flight of so many fiery serpents. The women in the houses packed up their treasures, and gathered together their little ones, prepared at any moment to flee for their lives.

If a rain-fall is still deferred, we shall probably soon hear of other conflagrations in all directions. Such was the experience of last year, and the conditions are now very much the same. The drought certainly has not been so protracted, but the heat of late has been most unseasonable, and complaints are universal of extreme dryness and the consequent threatened destruction of fruit crops. It becomes highly important for the people of the wooded districts to concert defense against the formidable evil that menaces them. Prevention is obviously better than cure. A forest fire three miles long may well be unmanageable, but if this could have been seen when confined to a small space, it might easily have been arrested. Prof. EARY, indeed, or the gentleman in St. Louis who wants Government to aid him in experimenting to produce artificial rain, might control and beat down such a monstrous sea of flame; but it is certain that no ordinary appliances could do so. Hence, extreme vigilance during seasons of drought is the first thing to practice. A system of co-operation, so that the people of neighboring towns might turn out *en masse* to help each other in case of need, would be judicious. Those who have had experience know that in prairie fires the only really dependable plan of procedure is to get well to leeward, and either burn or cut down and remove the grass and stubble in the path of the coming flames. If the fire cannot leap the swathe or gap thus made, its race is run. It might be very difficult, or perhaps impossible, to do this in a burning wood, because of the size and weight of the trees. Perhaps, however, it might be done beforehand. The towns, that is to say, might provide for clearing spaces at assigned intervals in all forest lands, so that when fires did break out there would be some chance of keeping them within circumscribed limits. The subject is one worthy of grave attention, and now that these fresh conflagrations have come so swiftly on the heels of the destructive ones of last Fall, it is to be hoped that more active and effectual measures will be provided against similar disasters for the future than have yet been applied.

MINOR TOPICS.

Those persons who regret the grand old days when the slave aristocracy chewed tobacco and fought duels in Washington, will be somewhat revived on hearing of the fine old-fashioned "rencontre" which took place in that city between two fine old Southern gentlemen, a day or two since. "Gen." JONES, of Virginia, and "Col." SAYRE, of Alabama, were the heroes of the fight. The General was standing at the door of his hotel when he was attacked by the Colonel, armed with a heavy cane. The latter, by a well-aimed blow, broke the General's left wrist, when the General unexpectedly wrested away the cane and neatly pounded the gallant Colonel over the head. Some weak-minded and unchivalrous person separated them at this point; but no one else offering to aid the peacemaker, the high-toned military men drew knives and resumed the fight. They fell over one another for some time, and each stabbed his antagonist with great vigor until they became exhausted from want of blood. They were both handsomely cut to pieces, and the spectators felt that in spite of the inroad of the Northern scum, Washington was still true to its chivalrous traditions.

The most persistent and unpleasant bird that has yet been heard of—not excepting even the dissipated cocks that crow in the neighborhood of country boarding-houses at all hours of the night—has recently been misconducting himself near Copake, in this State. This reprehensible fowl was a bald eagle, who swooped upon a little girl playing in her door-yard, and prepared to carry her off. The mother of the child happening to notice the fiendish purpose of the eagle, snatched up her daughter and ran into the house, closely pursued by the wicked bird. Enraged at the loss of his intended supper, the eagle tried to force the door and to break in through the windows, proceeding in his burglarious undertaking with such vigor and [illegible] that he carried off either locked her child in the cupboard. The eagle, not understanding the art of picking locks, thereupon flew away. The next morning he returned to the attack, but the active mother had warned a neighbor of the bird's possible return, and that neighbor, provided with a gun, "laid for" that wicked bird—as the rural person words the story—and shot him dead. Thus ends the story of the burglarious eagle of Copake.

M. GAMBETTA has been making a speech to a deputation of Alsatians, in which he insisted that France should not speak of revenge, and that by patience and tenacity France would yet gain satisfaction without resorting to the sword. Which reads very nicely, and is no doubt pacific and moderate, but it is not very full of meaning. M. GAMBETTA plainly meant the Alsatians to believe that by patience and tenacity France could induce Germany to surrender Alsace. Now patience and tenacity are understood by the Germans at least as well as by the French. If France proposes to wait patiently until Germany is ready to ask her to resume the ownership of Alsace, she will certainly have a fine opportunity to practice the virtue of patience It is, of course, the only reasonable course for France to abandon the idle talk of revenge, and to accept the loss of her two provinces. It is foolish, however, for M. GAMBETTA to hold out expectations which will never be realized. Germany won Alsace by the sword, and will surrender it only when compelled to do so by superior force.

The Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the Police Commissioners to ascertain whether Street Contractor BROWN has violated his contract, to cancel the contract if it has been violated, and thereupon to clean the streets at once. This will probably delay the cleaning of the streets longer than it would have been delayed had the Legislature let the matter alone. The Police Commissioners will now hold meetings and discuss the subject, and do nothing for several weeks, in accordance with the usual custom of all Boards. Meanwhile the Street-cleaning Commission will have an excuse for letting the matter drop, and the Board of Health will be free from the nervous fear that public sentiment may compel it to do something useful. Now, it is a matter of little consequence who cleans the streets, provided they are cleaned. The Police Commissioners should order them to be cleaned immediately, and then discuss the question whether BROWN'S contract should be canceled afterward. Every day that the streets remain in their present condition increases the terrible danger of a deadly epidemic.

One of the most useful periodical publications now issued from the press is the *Popular Science Monthly*, of which the second number has just appeared. The publishers, Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., have spared no pains or expense to render it a perfect storehouse of information on all subjects connected with the progress of science. That progress is so rapid that a special journal is needed to keep an adequate record of it. The means and enterprise of the Messrs. APPLETON afford a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well performed. Prof. E. L. YOUMANS is the editor, and in the second number he has an excellent article on the "Spots on the Sun." HERBERT SPENCER, Prof. TYNDALL, Prof. QUATREFAGES and many other well-known writers are among the contributors. A publication of this kind deserves more than a passing notice, and therefore we call attention to it in this column.

While in Europe the International Society is a dangerous organization, because it takes no share in the ordinary political questions of the day, and moves straight forward to the realization of its own mad political schemes, it is powerless in this country because, like all other organizations professing to advocate reforms, it falls into the hands of politicians. A new split has taken place in the society in this City—being the second or third split that has occurred within a year. It seems that Section 12, which consists of visionary radicals, who are not, and never have been, working men, has been endeavoring to convert the whole society into a political party, pledged to support a woman named WOODHULL, or BLOOD, for the Presidency. The Frenchmen belonging to the International decidedly object to this perversion of the original purpose of the Society, and have protested against the recognition of Section 12 by the Supreme Council. Like the Fenian Society, the International in America will always be the hunting-ground of politicians seeking for votes, and will hence always be engaged in internal squabbles, which will prevent it from exercising any influence of moment.

Last Sunday the Mercantile Library reading-room was opened to subscribers. This is the first time that it has been opened on Sunday, and the proposal to open it on that day was defeated only a year ago. It is strange with what suddenness the advocates of opening the public libraries on Sunday have achieved their victory. For years a small party has advocated this measure, but the general sentiment of the religious community was decidedly opposed to it. A month or so ago they called a public meeting, and enraged Mr. BEECHER to make a speech. Immediately the thing was accomplished. The Cooper Union reading-room, and the Mercantile Library were as once thrown open on Sunday, and it is understood that the other libraries will soon follow their example. This sudden change of opinion is not easy to understand. Surely Mr. BEECHER alone did not, by a single speech, brush away the life-long prejudices of a whole community.

Some time since we called attention to the singular lack of felicity in calling a base-ball club, or a target-company, the "Mutual Club" or the "Mutual Rifle Guard;" and now come the "Amalgamated Carpenters," and apprise us of their corporate existence by engaging in a strike. How a man can be a mutual ball player, or a mutual marksman, is not very clear, but even imagination fails to conceive of an amalgamated carpenter. We all know that an amalgam is a union of some metallic substance with mercury. Now, the carpenter is not generally supposed to be a metallic person—though a striking carpenter may figuratively be called a man of metals. Neither is he usually a mercurial person. But granting that he is metallic, in what way does he unite himself with mercury; or being mercurial, to what metallic substance does he join himself? And if he does neither of these things, how can he be called an amalgamated carpenter? This is evidently one of those things "that no fellow can find out."

Yale Divinity School.

The completion of fifty years since the foundation of the Theological School of Yale College is to be commemorated this week at New-Haven. The usual speaking by the graduating class will take place on Wednesday afternoon. A historical discourse will be given on Wednesday evening by Prof. FISHER, and meetings of the Alumni will be held on the forenoon and afternoon of Thursday, to be followed by a social entertainment.

TWO MURDERS.

A Policeman and a Master Carpenter the Victims.

The Officer's Head Split Open while Preventing A Murder—A Carpenter Assaults his Employer with a Knife.

Yesterday afternoon, Officer JOHN LESLIE, of the Eleventh Precinct, was dangerously, if not fatally, wounded, while discharging his duty, in attempting to arrest a man who was threatening to kill his children.

The story of the tragedy is as follows: About 5 o'clock, a woman, named JULIA LIVELY, entered the Police Station house, over Union Market, and requested that an officer be sent to her residence, No. 119½ Willett-street, rear, to arrest her husband, who had beaten her, and would probably murder some of their children. The woman was crying bitterly, and seemed to be in great distress of mind and body. Sergeant WOODWARD, who was in command at the desk, ordered Officers LESLIE and FLANNIGAN to accompany her home and arrest the husband.

When the policemen arrived on the scene they found that LIVELY had locked the door of the room occupied by his family, and as they heard the children screaming inside both of the officers believed that some terrible crime was being committed. They determined to effect a forcible entrance to the room, but the door fastenings resisted all their efforts, so Officer LESLIE stepped out on to the fire escape, and so reached the room window, one of which was open. The other officer remained in the hallway to intercept the husband of Mrs. LIVELY should he attempt to escape from LESLIE. Scarcely had the officer stepped through the window when LIVELY, who was intoxicated, and positively furious in his rage, seized a common meat-cleaver and dealt Officer LESLIE a terrific blow on the top of the head, immediately over the left temple. The blade penetrated the skull of the officer, and rendered him almost unable to cope with his assailant. He, however, was nerved to desperation at seeing the German aiming another blow with his formidable weapon, and struck him on the head with his club, which split in the act.

This closed the battle, for Officer FLANNIGAN soon followed the footsteps of his brother officer, and prevented the infuriated German from doing him any more mischief. Finding that Officer LESLIE was very faint and feeble from loss of blood, Officer FLANNIGAN sent a citizen to the Station-house for assistance, leaving in the meanwhile to keep his prisoner, and look after LESLIE, who lay moaning on the floor, which was covered with his blood. As soon as Capt. MURPHY ascertained the scope of the tragedy, he ordered out several of the reserve platoon, who ran hastily to the scene with a stretcher.

Officer LESLIE was then removed to the Station-house and carried into the Captain's room, when he requested that Father MEISTER, of St. Bridget's Church, be called, for he feared that he would soon die. The priest promptly attended upon the wounded officer, and afforded him the consolations of the Church. Meanwhile Police Surgeon WATERMAN was summoned, and he was soon joined by Dr. GREENOUGH, of the Ambulance Service. These physicians examined Officer LESLIE'S wound, and found it to be nearly two inches in length, and that the weapon had evidently penetrated to the skull, but it had not severed that also. Under these circumstances it was decided to do no more than stanuch the flow of blood, and remove the hair near the lips of the wound. After which the officer was tenderly carried down stairs by several of his comrades and placed in the ambulance, in which he was carried to Bellevue Hospital. Though the surgeons endeavored to cheer the spirits of Officer LESLIE by giving him hope, they privately expressed the opinion that his wound would prove a fatal one.

The prisoner, ADOLPH LIVELY, also had his head fractured, it having slightly fractured by the blow from LESLIE'S club. He seemed to be quite stupid from the effects of liquor, and was at times violent in his conduct while under the hands of the surgeons. LIVELY is about forty years of age, and there are six children in the family. ADOLPH is a tug-picker by occupation, and appears to have been a resident somewhat above the wide and shabby character indicated.

Officer LESLIE has been on the force over five years, and is represented by his superiors as one of the best officers in that Precinct. Always reliable and prompt in the discharge of his duty, and eager in his endeavors to check street ruffianism, he was highly valued. LESLIE is unmarried, a native of New-York, and twenty-eight years of age. He resides at No. 634 West Thirteenth-street, with his mother, whose sole support he was. Mrs. LESLIE is now very ill, and is not expected to recover.

The occurrence of the tragedy created intense excitement in that crowded neighborhood, and a large number of people gathered near the market, hoping to hear the details of the affair.

DESPERATE STABBING AFFRAY.

An affray occurred in the liquor-saloon No. 439 East Twenty-third-street, yesterday evening, which will probably result in the death of HENRY ULHOFF, a master carpenter residing at No. 133 Stanton-street. For several weeks past ULHOFF has been engaged in the construction of a silk factory at the foot of East Twenty-third-street. Among the workmen employed by him was BERNARD CONROY, a young Irish artisan residing at No. 233 East Twenty-second-street. CONROY worked under ULHOFF during the first half of last week, and on receiving his pay for that period suddenly quit work, and went to a neighboring stone-yard near by. This sudden and unexpected defection of CONROY greatly angered ULHOFF, and, dropping into the saloon where CONROY was yesterday evening, he reproached him in harsh terms. CONROY was not a whit less indipendent, and replied that he was a perfect match to work for whomever he pleased. ULHOFF, at this, caught hold of CONROY by the lappels of the coat and shook him roughly. CONROY at the time was sharpening a small pocket-knife on the sole of his boot, and before any men in the saloon could stay his hand stabbed ULHOFF in the groin and abdomen. The wounded man was removed to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, where CONROY, having been promptly arrested, was locked up. ULHOFF'S wounds were examined by the Police Surgeon in attendance and pronounced fatal. At his own request, instead of being taken to Bellevue Hospital, he was removed to his residence in an ambulance.

The Jersey City Malfeasance Cases.

In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, decisions were rendered in some of the malfeasance cases. They were rendered on motions previously made to quash the indictments. The Court granted the motion in the case of County Physician PENNINGTON, charged with defrauding DEMOTT & WHITE, principally on the ground that the firm could not have been under any obligation to enter into the arrangement made, and it was not charged that the county had lost any money. In the case of Police Justice SEYMOUR the indictment was quashed because of the indefiniteness of the charges.

The indictment against Chief MCWILLIAMS and Ex-Capt. MASON for complicity in the Hoyes bond robbery was allowed to stand.

In the case of the members of the Board of Public Works, charged with awarding contracts to others than the lowest bidders, the Court held that the section of the charter would not be understood to forbid the exercise of judgment, and the members could not be indicted for error of judgment, and as no complicity or criminal intent was alleged, the indictments were quashed. In the case of the indictments for failure to advertise for bids, the bills were allowed to stand.

The last motion heard was on the indictment against Police Commissioner GOETZ, charged with taking commissions on lands sold to the Board of Works. The Court said it could not decide whether the charter intended to forbid business relations between members of one Board and any other department of the City Government, and the case was sent to the Supreme Court for decision.

The Van Saun Forgery Case—The Prisoner to be Tested.

The examination of ALBERT VAN SAUN, charged with forgery, was resumed yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, before Judge DOWLING. District-Attorney SULLIVAN appeared for the prosecution, and H. L. CLINTON and A. W. TRENBY for the defense.

Mrs. LIVINIA POST, an aunt of the accused, testified, that in October and November last, she believed the accused to have been in the brokerage business; she knew Mr. JOHN E. PARSONS, and had consigned him about the last of November last in this case; the business related to a check for $36,375, and which, it is alleged, ALBERT VAN SAUN had forged; she consigned Mr. PARSONS, without any intention of violating the law; she had received a check from Mr. PARSONS, but gave it to her sister, Mrs. VAN SAUN, and had never received it back; she did not know whom it was at the present time; she gave it to her sister a long time before the defendant surrendered himself; she recognized the paper handed to her, signed by F. H. OSBORN, being the instrument of a certain check she had; she had promised to return the check to Mr. PARSONS if he required it; Mr. PARSONS had asked her for it, and she had requested it from her sister, but had not obtained it.

Mr. OAKLEY subjected the witness to a very close cross-examination, but failed to elicit anything new. This concluded the case for the prosecution. Mrs. POST was much agitated while giving her testimony, and fainted at the close of the cross-examination.

The accused was then formally examined. He said his age was twenty-eight, that he was born in New-York, was by business a broker, and in relation to the charge, "not guilty." The case was then adjourned till Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, when witnesses for the defense will be produced. Judge DOWLING fixed the bail for the prisoner at $30,000, but it was not furnished yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Music.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN CONCERTS.

The series of Summernight concerts at the Central Park Garden was commenced last evening, under most auspicious circumstances. Pleasant weather, an exceedingly large audience, and a capital recital of a varied programme, left nothing to be desired. No theme could be more agreeable to dwell upon than Mr. THOMAS' performances, but it must be said that, at the present writing, none could suggest remarks more worn by repetition. In numbers, the gentleman's orchestra is surpassed abroad by many bands of wider reputation; but in no part of Europe could the rehearsal of a vast repertory in which music of all kinds is represented result in showing a more scholarly appreciation of composers' intentions, greater individual proficiency in expressing them, or a more thorough unity of taste and action. Mr. THOMAS' men are equal to any task bestowed them. The tunefulness of MOZART, the elaborateness of WAGNER, the sensuous swing of the waltz-movements of STRAUSS enjoy an exposition alike truthful and effective. Last night's bill included, besides writings by these masters, selections from WEBER'S delicious "Preciosa," the ever-fresh overture to "William Tell," an andante cantabile (op. 97) by BEETHOVEN, and WALLACE'S overture to "The Desert Flower." The programme, it will be admitted, was certainly a Catholic one. It only remains to add that its interpretation was heartily applauded, Mr. THOMAS' appearance, and his resumption of the familiar duties of conductor, being marked by a demonstration of delight leaving no one in doubt as to the liberal measure of recognition his talent and industry enjoy.

THE CONCERT SEASON.

Señor PABLO SARASATE, the young violinist whose admirable work has so frequently during the past year commanded our most liberal encomiums, gave at Steinway Hall, last evening, a farewell concert. The gentleman's faultless execution, his exquisite beauty of tone and his unswerving taste as a musician were as conspicuous as usual in his selections for the entertainment, most notable among which were a duet on themes from "Don Giovanni," recited with the aid of Miss KREBS, and a solo on motives from "Der Freyschuetz," by the artist himself. Miss KREBS' numbers were one of CHOPIN'S polonaises and LISZT'S exacting arrangement of the waltz in GOUNOD'S "Faust." The vocalists of the occasion were Mlle. CONRADI, whose merit as an executant was admitted after her performances at a not distant Philharmonic concert, and Miss GOMEIN, a contralto. Mr. DACHAUER conducted.... Miss PAULINE NIEMINGER, who is about to depart for Europe, will give a concert at Steinway Hall this evening. The co-operation of Mme. GAZZANIGA, of Miss AGNES PALMER, of Miss MARIE MARROCCHI and of other artists is assured.... A soirée musicale will be given by Miss TORDY, at Chickering Hall, this night.... To-morrow afternoon an "organ matinée," participated in exclusively by pupils of the New-York Conservatory of Music, will occur at Association Hall. A very interesting programme has been arranged. Its interpretation will be commenced at 2 o'clock.... On Thursday afternoon Mr. BONAWITZ will give a piano-forte recital at Steinway Hall. Prominent among the compositions chosen for interpretation is BEETHOVEN'S greatest sonata, Op. 106, which, we believe, has never until now been rendered in public in this country.

Dramatic.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Miss MARIETTA RAVEL appeared at this establishment last evening in "Jertine," a four-act drama, written expressly for interpretation by her. Mlle. RAVEL'S first character is that of a vivandière, and subsequently she comes forth as a recruit, a soldier, a Mexican boy, and a dancing girl. Abundant opportunity is thus given her for displaying, among other accomplishments, her skill as a fencer and her grace and vivacity as a dancer. Last evening she was supported by Mr. T. W. KEENE and by the whole strength of the company. She received the most flattering applause. Her engagement at Wood's ends with this week. At the matinées "Elly O'Connor" and "The Pretty Horsebreaker" are given, and in these plays Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, Miss ALICE ATHERTON and other favorites take part.

Richmond County Republican Convention—President Grant Endorsed—Assemblyman Judd Complimented.

The Union Republican County Convention of Richmond County was held at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Hon. G. W. CURTIS was chosen chairman, and JOHN MEDE and G. H. MCCREADY, Secretaries.

One hundred and forty delegates were present, and the feeling was harmonious and enthusiastic. The following resolutions were, on motion of Mr. CURTIS, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the happy condition of the country, the activity of its various industries, its constantly increasing prosperity, the universal feeling of stability which encourages enterprises of all kinds, the rapid extension of every right to every citizen, and the visible dissolution of the Democratic Party, so long hostile to justice and equal rights, are the strongest reasons for the continued confidence in a Republican administration of the Government.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, Gen. GRANT has been the faithful exponent of the principles in the Cabinet as he was in the field; and that, relying upon his honest heart and his pure purpose, his renomination to the Presidency is earnestly desired by the great mass of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That the delegates from this county to the State Republican Convention are requested to support in every honorable way the selection of delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia known friendly to the renomination of Gen. GRANT.

Messrs. J. W. SIMONTON, C. C. NORWELL, J. C. THOMPSON and G. W. CURTIS, addressed the Convention. Hon. D. W. JUDD and Capt. D. H. CORTELYOU, were elected Delegates to the State Convention, and Capt. O. D. JEWETT and CYRUS WHITE, alternates. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and hereby are tendered to Hon. E. W. JUDD, for the honest, efficient and faithful manner he has fulfilled his duties as Assemblyman of this county.

The Convention adjourned with hearty and enthusiastic cheers for Gen. GRANT.

Highway Robbery in Twenty-Sixth-Street.

Early yesterday morning, Mr. EDWARD VANOFFERN, of No. 223 West Twenty-sixth-street, was walking through Twenty-sixth-street, when he was knocked down by ROBERT HERON and JAS. HALLORAN, two noted thieves. While Mr. VANOFFERN lay half conscious on the sidewalk, HERON proceeded to search his pockets. Just as his hand was in Mr. VANOFFERN' rear-pocket, and he was removing his watch and chain, value $60, Officer BYRNES, of the Sixteenth Precinct, came up, and the thieves fled. The officer gave chase and arrested them. They were fully identified by Mr. VANOFFERN. On being arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday, before Justice LEDWITH, HALLORAN, who is nineteen years of age, said he was a plasterer, residing at No. 264 Tenth-avenue. HERON said he was a blacksmith, twenty-one years old, living in West Twenty-sixth-street. The prisoners were committed for trial without bail.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Bridegroom.

On the 14th of April last, JULIUS VOGT, aged twenty-three, left Providence, R. I., on the express train for this City, where he was to have been married to a young lady to whom he appeared to be devotedly attached. He had in his possession $200 and a gold watch, and it was his intention to settle in this City after his marriage and follow his occupation as wood-carver. His friends in Providence not having heard from him since he left his house made inquiries and found that he failed to keep his appointment for the wedding, and had not been seen by any of his acquaintances since he left Providence. Inspector DILKS has been notified, and is making search for the missing man.

GREAT FIRES.

Destructive Conflagrations in this City and Elsewhere.

A Warehouse Gutted and an Entire Block of Buildings Burned—A Pennsylvania Town Surrounded by Burning Woods.

A Rear Warehouse in Warren-Street Burned—Loss $40,000.

Flames were discovered issuing from the windows of the first floor of the five-story brick building, No. 21 Warren-street, at 8¼ o'clock yesterday evening, by Officer THORNTON, of the Third Precinct. Before he had fairly sent out the alarm, the entire building was on fire. It was occupied by RAWITSER BROTHERS, dealers in woolen rags and shoddy, and the hatchways having by some unfortunate misstep been left open, the flames rapidly communicated with the inflammable goods stored on every floor and speedily gained the mastery. A second alarm, sent out by Chief-Engineer PERLEY, brought additional firemen to the scene, who labored until at length the flames, which at one period of the fire had risen to a great altitude and illuminated the streets for blocks around, were wholly subdued. The burning building was situated directly in the rear of the Third Precinct Station-house, and so apprehensive were the Police of the conflagration spreading, that a prisoner confined in the cells was taken out and removed to the Leonard-street Station-house for safe keeping. The damage done RAWITSER BROS.' stock is estimated at $30,000. The building, owned by HARVEY BIRD, was damaged $10,000. The insurance and cause of fire are alike unknown.

A Whole Block of Buildings Burned in Williamsburg—Loss $64,000.

A disastrous fire occurred last evening about 6 o'clock in Brooklyn, E. D., in which an entire block, comprising nearly twenty houses, were destroyed, and a large number of poor families totally deprived of shelter. The fire was first discovered in a smoke-house at No. 96 Throop-avenue, near the corner of Bartlett-street. Before the Fire Department could reach the spot the flames had communicated to the adjoining buildings, and for upward of two hours they continued to defy all efforts to subdue them. The buildings were mostly three-story frame edifices, the lower floors of which were occupied as stores, and the upper stories as tenements. Nearly all the houses on the block on Throop-avenue and on Bartlett-street were completely gutted, and several fronting on Hooper-street were badly damaged. The loss in the aggregate will amount to about $60,000, that on the buildings being about $40,000, on the stock $10,000, and on the furniture of the tenants, $14,000. The following is a list of the buildings burned, as nearly as could be ascertained: No. 97 and 99 Throop-avenue and 74 Bartlett-street, owned by HENRY STELLER; insured for $6,000 in the Kings County Insurance Company, $2,000 in the Williamsburg Company, and $1,500 in the Phenix. No. 91 Throop-avenue, owned by CHAS. HOLBY, of New-York, occupied by ALBERT HARMAN as a lager-beer saloon; insured for $1,000. No. 93 Throop-avenue, JACOB HERRES; insured in Kings County Company, $4,000. No. 105 Throop-avenue, owned and occupied by JOSEPH SPAGEL; insured $3,000. No. 95 Throop-avenue, owned by Mr. PFIFER; No. 97 Throop-avenue, Mr. KERUS; Nos. 99, 101 and 103 Throop-avenue, Mrs. PFISTER; No. 76 Bartlett-street, Mr. COOPER; No. 80 Bartlett-street, Mr. GOSS. The portion of the city in which the fire took place is inhabited almost exclusively by Germans. The families who were thus suddenly deprived of their homes were afforded shelter by their more fortunate neighbors. There were probably 100 families in all burned out, but fortunately no casualties to life or limb occurred.

A Pickle Manufactory Burned—Two Buildings and Three Horses Destroyed.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the one-story frame building 442 West Forty-sixth-street, occupied by FORBES, EAGER & Co., as a pickle manufactory. It spread rapidly to the two-story rear building, used as a store-house and stables. Both buildings were wholly destroyed. Loss on buildings $5,000; insured for $3,000. The stock was damaged $5,000. Three horses, out of five which were in the stables, were burnt. They were worth $600. The iron warehouse of WILLIAM JESSOP & SON, 448 West Forty-sixth-street, was damaged $1,500; fully insured.

A Pennsylvania Town Girdled by Fire—The Moosic Mountains Ablaze.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May. 13.—The woods in all directions are burning with fearful rapidity. The citizens of Tobyhanna, twenty-six miles from this city, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, secured the aid of the Nayang fire steamer, of this city, to protect their town from the fire, which was approaching with fearful rapidity. The company left at 6 o'clock this P. M., and are at present writing engaged to save the dwellings. The entire town is surrounded by the fire, and trains are compelled to run the gauntlet of the flames. The western range of the Moosic Mountains is all ablaze this evening, presenting a magnificent scene.

E. H. W.

Stores and Planing Mills Burned in Toronto—Loss $150,000.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 13.—The remaining two stores of the block known as the "Iron Block," which escaped the recent conflagration, were consumed yesterday, together with the planing mills of J. R. SMITH, in the rear. The stores were occupied by FISHER & CO., wholesale dry-goods dealers, and STAUNTON, wholesale dealer and manufacturer of paper-hangings. A great deal of valuable machinery was destroyed in STAUNTON and SMITH'S establishments. The total loss is about $150,000. STAUNTON'S loss is about $125,000, upon which there is an insurance of $67,000 in the Western, Etna, Liverpool, London and Globe, Lancashire, Royal, Anchor and Commercial companies. SMITH'S loss is about $25,000, and is covered by insurance. FISHER'S loss is about $11,500, and is insured.

The Geneva Classic Gate Destroyed—Loss $10,000.

GENEVA, N. Y., May 13.—A fire broke out last night in the sash and blind factory of FACER & UNDERHILL, totally destroying the building and contents, which is only half covered by insurance; also, the office of the Geneva *Gazette*, in the same building. The residence of Capt. J. V. LAWRIE was seriously damaged, but is fully insured. Four dwelling-houses and three frame buildings were also destroyed. The loss falls heaviest upon S. H. PARKER, proprietor of the *Gazette*, which is estimated at $10,000, upon which there is only an insurance of $2,400.

Woods of the Shawangunk Mountains in Flames.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 13.—A fire in the Shawangunk Mountains at Port Ben burned over a space two miles in width, destroying three hundred cords of wood and an immense quantity of timber. The fire originated in burning over a fallow, and ran from the base to the top of the mountain. It is now burning toward Long Pond, where it is hoped it may be checked. The whole country is as dry as tinder, and the ground is so parched that it rain is delayed much longer the consequences to fruit, grain and health will be serious.

Knitting-Mill Consumed at Amsterdam, N. Y.—Loss $70,000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., May 13.—On Saturday, May 11, the knitting-mill of MCDONNELL, ELIAS & Co., including the machinery, materials—raw and in process—were consumed by fire, caused by friction. The loss is about $70,000, and the insurance about $40,000. The store-house adjoining, containing from $25,000 to $40,000 worth of stock and goods, was saved by the Fire Department.

Fire in Wabasshaw, Minn.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—A fire at Wabasshaw, Minn., early this morning, destroyed a large elevator belonging to H. W. HOLMES. L. A. KELLOGG & Co. lose $15,000 in grain; supposed to be fully insured. HOLMES' loss is about $6,000; insured for $3,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Railway Bridge Burned.

PORTLAND, Me., May 13.—The Grand Trunk Railway Bridge, at South Paris, was burned this morning, having caught fire from embers dropped by an engine.

Judge Cardozo's Successor.

Ex-Judge LEONARD, confirmed by the Senate as the successor of Judge CARDOZO on the Supreme Court Bench, yesterday tendered his resignation as a member of the Commission of Appeals. Judge LOTT, President of the Commission of Appeals, in accepting the resignation referred to the services of Judge LEONARD as a member of the Commission, and expressed regret at several of the promotion. Judge LEONARD subsequently addressed before Judge INGRAHAM, in Supreme Court Chambers, and took the oath of a Judge of the Court.

POWDER-MILL BLOWN UP.

Narrow Escape of Some Employés of the Moosic Powder-Mill. Three Scranton, Penn.—Three Buildings Blown to Shreds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 13.—At 11:30 A. M. today many of the citizens of this city saw a great cloud of smoke ascending rapidly, followed immediately by two other clouds, and within thirty minutes it was known here that the Moosic Powder-mill had blown up. It consisted of three buildings, and they exploded one after the other. No one knows what caused the explosion, as every body escaped from the mills and left the premises for dinner. It is singular to relate not a man or boy was injured. The force of the explosion was so great that timber, slabs and brick were thrown across the river on the track of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Conductor DALY and his men worked heroically to save his passenger-train, which passed in safe time, from destruction by fire.

E. B. W.

The Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

The German Veteran Singing Society, in conjunction with Post Koltes, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, recently gave a theatrical entertainment and ball, the proceeds of which were to be given to the Union Home and School for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors who fell in the late war.

Last Sunday the Committee from both of these organizations, consisting of about thirty members, proceeded in a body to the school, in One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, near the Boulevard, and presented the money, $314, to Mrs. HOYT, the Secretary. The children, numbering about 200, were collected together in the Sunday-school room, where the Superintendent, Rev. Dr. FULLER, conducted the exercises, consisting of singing by the children, and reciting from memory a chapter from the Bible. The German Veteran Singing Society sang several songs for the children, after which they were addressed by Capt. E. C. JULIUS LEMCKE, ex-Capt. HART, an old Police Captain, and the following friend of soldiers' children, and by Comrade NITZCHE, of Post No. 32.

The visitors were then treated to an excellent dinner, which had been prepared for them through the kindness of the lady managers, after which they were kindly shown through the building, which is in an excellent condition. If some of our citizens would only make a visit with their wives to this nobly consecrated institution, and witness the promptness and aptitude which the children display in their various studies, and look upon their bright and happy yet mournful faces, they would be well repaid by the visit, and at least contribute something to help carry on the good work.

The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic have received (as heretofore) so appropriate the proceeds of Decoration Day to the Union Home and School. A work-shop, in which the children will have an opportunity to learn various trades, is in contemplation, and this fund will be the foundation for its erection.

Gas and Bridge Complications at Bushwick.

A difficulty occurred yesterday morning at the new bridge across Bushwick Creek, Brooklyn, E. D., between the Gas Company and the bridge men. For some nights past the gas in Greenpoint has refused to burn, and the difficulty was supposed to be in the gas main that crosses the creek at the bridge and supplies Greenpoint. A strong smell of gas in the air made this apparent. Yesterday morning the Gas Company sent a force of men to excavate and repair the pipe. They commenced digging a trench in the bridge embankment, but were resisted by Mr. CLARK SWIFT, the bridge contractor, who ordered his men to fill up the trench. They went to work and filled up about as fast as the gas men dug out. The bridge men also run a row of carts into the half dug trench and stretched a log-chain across the bridge to prevent the gas company's teamwagon from crossing. The war of shovels continued for about an hour, when an armistice was declared, and Mr. SWIFT met the Gas Company's representative to decide on a way of getting at the pipe without doing so much injury to the new embankment.

The Shooting of Mr. Phelps—Arrest and Discharge of Suspicious Persons—Condition of the Wounded Man.

Last night the physicians in attendance on Mr. PHELPS, the jeweler who was shot in his residence, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, on last Friday night, by one or two sneak-thieves who had entered his house, declared that the condition of the wounded man was considerably improved, and cheerfully evinced hopes of his ultimate recovery. The scoundrels who perpetrated the daring crime are still at large. The Police in the various precincts are, however, extremely vigilant, and yesterday arrested John McCullam, Thomas McGowan, William A. Stevenson, John O'Brien, William Higgins, Charles Schroeder and William Schroeder. These men, suspicious characters, were brought before Superintendent KELSO and discharged, as Mr. PALMER, the young man who grappled the talier of the thieves, failed to identify any one of them as the would-be murderer of Mr. PHELPS.

Installation of the Tammany Society Officers.

The Tammany Society held its regular annual celebration and installation of officers last evening at Tammany Hall. There was a large attendance of both the old and new members of the recently reformed association. The present Grand Sachem, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, was in the chair, and Sachem WILSON SMALL filled the post of Secretary. The following six Sachems, recently elected, were installed with the ceremonies customary, no one but members of the Society being admitted to the hall during the evening: August Belmont, Miles E. Andrus, John Fox, John Kelly, John W. Chanler, Wm. C. Connet; were installed, as were also: Treasurer, Arthur Leary; Sagamore, Wilson Small; Secretary, Joel O. Stevens; and Wiskinskie, John D. Newman.

Grand Sachem SCHELL delivered an address, and each one of the initiates made a short speech. No business of public interest was transacted, and the ceremonies were over by 9½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Burchard's Silver Wedding.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Rev. Dr. S. D. BURCHARD, pastor of Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church for the past Thirty-three years, was celebrated last evening at his residence, No. 21 Seventh-avenue.

The presents were both numerous and costly. To enumerate all would be impossible in a short space. There were a full table-set of solid silver, neatly encased in walnut, valued at $1,100, the present of the congregation; a pair of silver cups and saucers, presented by Mr. and Mrs. FRANCIS A. PALMER; a case of dessert spoons, by WM. R. STEWART, No. 781 Fifth-avenue; a table of carvers, by which the young son of the recipient of the several gentleman's children; a coffee urn, presented by the Alumni of Ingham University; to their retiring Chancellor and wife, Dr. and Mrs BURCHARD; three soup-ladles, (silver handles and gold bowls,) from the Burchard Literary Association, and a basket of flowers, by which were worked on a ground of pinks, surrounded by tube roses, the memorable figures, 1847-1872.

Appropriate speeches were made by Rev. Dr. CROSBY, Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, Messrs. PRINCE, FIELD and Hon. E. A. LAMBERT, Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, &c.

Free Tea and Coffee.

The following letter has been received by a firm of tea importers in this City. It contains a decision of the Secretary of the Treasury interesting to members of the trade:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 10, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to state that all coffee and tea purchased beyond one year from date of importation on the 1st of July next, when the act of May 1, 1872, takes effect, will not be subject to duty under the act of March 14, 1870, nor will tea and coffee imported after that date, which is produced east of the Cape of Good Hope, and imported from that port or west thereof, be liable to duty under sixth section of act of March 2, 1868.

I am, very respectfully,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Musicians' Convention.

Yesterday Steinway Hall was occupied by the delegates to the Musicians' Convention, held for the purpose of establishing certain protective measures. In the evening they were serenaded at the Grand Central Hotel by the Musical Protective Union, which turned out in great strength, and was led by CARL BERGMANN. Today they will be shown Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and Central Park, and in the evening will be entertained at a grand banquet at the New-York Central by the musicians of this City.

The Tammany Hall Shooting Affray.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, OWEN GEOGHEGAN, WM. HENNESSY and JOHN O'CONNELL were arraigned on a charge of shooting at an inspector of a primary election, named MICHAEL J. MCNALLY, at the front of Tammany Hall, a few weeks since. The particulars of this case have appeared in the TIMES. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and the trial was set down for next Thursday week.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Efforts to Enforce the Eight-Hour Law.

Strike of the Carpenters in the City—Lock-out in Hamilton, Ont.—Eight Hours in Government Armories.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

They Resumed the Eight-Hour System—Meeting at Masonic Hall Last Night.

The Winter was prolonged in so unusual a way that the advent of fine weather was hailed with joy by builders all over the City, and edifices began to go up or to be pulled down in every direction. Carpenters and joiners had their hands full, and it would have been hard for Saturday morning to have found a single one who was out of work. Under these circumstances the carpenters and joiners, who were earning $2 50 per day, thought it to make a strike for the enforcement of the Eight-hour Law, which has been almost a dead letter ever since its passage. Yesterday morning nearly a thousand of them assembled at Masonic Hall, on Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and organized a strike. They literally hung out their banner on the outer wall, appointed Mr. MICHAEL PURDY chairman, and four other workmen secretaries. Then the chair appointed committees to visit the different places where other carpenters were at work, and persuaded them, morally, to give up working unless the bosses gave in to the eight-hour system. From 8 o'clock in the morning until sunset these committees went the rounds in bands of from ten to one hundred men, the smaller number calling upon the bosses to try and persuade them, the larger number going to the places where men were working. By a dilligent exercise of these tactics throughout the day no less than 400 non-society men joined the protective union, and up to 12 P. M. last night additions and signified their intention of coming to terms. A great many bosses called personally at the head-quarters, and, after giving in their adhesion to the eight-hour system of the men, requested to be furnished with as many hands, and marched off with them.

In the evening the Masonic Hall presented a stirring spectacle. The sidewalk in front of the building was lined with workmen discussing the strike, and all enthusiastic over its success. The steps were a perfect jam of men ascending and descending, but the hall, though absolutely filled, was kept in excellent order, and there was neither pushing nor jostling. The Chairman had a hard time of it, for upon him devolved the onerous duty of appointing the numerous committees, and the men were all too busy in talking to listen. A workman brought in a terrible story of a shop in Greene-st., near Houston-street, where were sixty workmen who were so terribly behind the times that they were working for $2 25 per diem of ten hours. [Groans.] The Chairman immediately appointed a committee of ten to wait upon the boss and expostulate with him, and another committee of 100 to wait upon the workmen and explain to them the enormity of the imposition that had been practiced upon them. At intervals workmen got up and addressed the meeting, but they only spoke for a few minutes, and none displayed any special turn for oratory. The assembly would therefore have been absolutely wearisome had it not been for the enthusiasm of the men who have thrown all their energies into the movement, and who are enthusiastically certain of success. It must be admitted that all present indications seem to favor their complete success. The bosses, however, have refused to decide as a body until to-morrow, when they will hold a general meeting at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, in Park-place. They are willing to be bound by the eight-hour law, but they only want to pay for eight hours, $2 50 in lieu of $2 50. They held an informal meeting at the above-mentioned place yesterday afternoon, but it was a secret, and nothing transpired save that Mr. BLACKSTONE, the President of the Master Carpenters, was requested to call a general meeting for to-morrow.)

Nine-Hour Movement in Canada—A Lock-Out in Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Ontario, May 13.—Several large manufacturing establishments here have locked out their employes rather than yield to the nine-hour movement. There are about 1,000 hands locked out.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

How the System Has Worked in the Government Armories—It Has not Accomplished all its Advocates Claimed.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate reports from the Commandants of the Springfield Armory and the Rock Island Arsenal, giving a comparative statement showing the operations of the Eight-hour law. With regard to the Rock Island Arsenal, the Commandant says he believed it was expected that under the law the employés would work more willingly, more intelligently, and with more strength and despatch than under the ten-hour system, and that, therefore, more work would be done per hour to compensate, or partially compensate, the Government for the loss of two hours' work. That expectation has not been realized at that arsenal, and in this respect the above statement respecting the compensative amount of work performed under the two systems is entirely true. It has been claimed that if the men worked only eight hours per day that the additional leisure time allowed them would generally be devoted to reading and study, and otherwise to the benefit of their social, moral and mental conditions, thereby making them better and more valuable workmen and citizens. This expectation has not partially realized in the case of carpenters and cabinet-makers, but has not been realized to any considerable extent in the case of masons and stone-cutters. The leisure time has been generally an injury rather than a benefit in the case of laborers. Those in the latter class have generally no house of their own, and their leisure time in most cases is more productive of bad habits than of good.

The Commandant of the Springfield Armory says a careful calculation shows that an average saving of about $600 per year for gas for lighting purposes is effected by reducing the number of hours of labor ten to eight, which saving is principally in the short days of the Winter months. The total saving in coal and gas is $6,000 per year of 300 working days in favor of the eight-hour system, about equal to the wages of three workmen for the same time. On account of the variable nature, and the absence of records before and after the introduction of the eight-hour system, some sixteen different models of guns having been worked on since the close of the war, it is found impossible to give any accurate and reliable data regarding the cost of work by day work and by the two systems, except perhaps, that it is believed that the rates of foreman, assistant foreman, inspectors, helpers, policemen, &c., to the piece workmen were not materially affected by the reduction in the length of the working day.

A Model Policeman—He Sells Drink and Arrests Drunkards.

Forty-two policemen were arraigned before Commissioner MANNERS yesterday morning, at the Central Police Office, for trial on various charges preferred against them. Patrolman PATRICK REDDY, of the Thirtieth Precinct, was charged with being the proprietor of a low liquor-store at No. 431 East Eighteenth-street. It appears that an anonymous communication was received by Superintendent KELSO, charging REDDY with keeping a liquor-store at the above number, and Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was directed to investigate the matter. Accompanied by Detective LA RUE, of his command, he visited the house and found REDDY behind the bar waiting upon customers. LA RUE purchased two cigars from him. REDDY was in his shirt-sleeves but had his uniform pantaloons on. When arraigned before the Commissioner REDDY denied that he was the owner of the establishment, and claimed that it belonged to his cousin, who bore the same name as himself. He, however, admitted that his family occupied apartments in the rear of the liquor-store. It is more than probable that there will be a vacancy for a patrolman in the Thirtieth Precinct within the next twenty-four hours.

The calendar did not contain any other cases of importance.

Visits at Midnight Marauders to Private Houses.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer READY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, observed that a second story window of HOGEMEN'S piano-forte ware-rooms, No. 33 Union-place, was open and that there were burglars in the building. He entered, and found that they had made their escape. He also found that the burglars had attempted to force open two safes in the office. Lying near the safes were a monkey wrench, several chisels, wedges, &c., which they had used in their operations. Mr. HEDGEMEN, who lives in the upper part of the building, was aroused by the Police, and secured his establishment.

Early yesterday morning burglars forced an entrance into the dwelling of Mrs. BURTON, No. 108 East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, by breaking open the basement door. The thieves ransacked the lower portion of the house, and succeeded in carrying off a gold watch and chain, and wearing apparel, valued at $200, with which they escaped unmolested.

The New Charter and Governor Hoffman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of the newspaper writers within the last week have industriously circulated a report that Gov. HOFFMAN was likely to veto the new charter, because

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (Monday, May 13,) was slim, and the only auction attempted was that previously announced, in charge of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., who offered for sale some 200 lots, located at Richmond Hill, Long Island, being the balance of the Curtiss estate, the larger portion of which was sold at auction on the grounds on Monday of last week. The result of yesterday's transmotion was a failure, however, only twenty-one lots and gores being disposed of at very low figures, as will be seen by the report appended. Seventeen of the lots were bought by B. A. BANDFORD, of this City, and four by A. DE GRAW, of Jamaica, Long Island. The balance of the property was withdrawn, and for the present will be held at private sale. In regard to the auction held at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., a detailed report will appear to-morrow. The day was pleasant, the attendance large, some 1,500 persons going out from this City alone to be present at the sale, and as the lots offered were in every respect first-class the results achieved should have been a success. Today, at the Exchange, twenty-eight valuable City lots, situate, respectively on Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth-streets, between Eleventh and New avenues will be positively sold by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and in addition, at the same place, a number of legal sales, involving the disposition of a variety of improved City real estate, are announced by other auctioneers. At West Dunnellin, N. J., also today, on the ground, at 12 M., A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will conclude an auction sale of 200 choice lots, while at New-Brooklyn, near Plainfield, N. J., on the property, at 2 P. M., the same firm will offer at auction a farm of fifty-one acres of land, and at Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the premises, at 12 M., under a legal order, BLACKWELL & CO. will dispose of a house and lot situate on Washington-street, between Elizabeth and Franklin streets. Special trains for MELLICKS' West Dunnellin sale at 11 A. M., from the foot of Liberty-street.

The following additional sales are proposed for the present week, notice of which was omitted in our list published yesterday. To-morrow, Wednesday, May 15, by JAMES CAGNEY, at Exchange, by order of executrix, a three-story frame house and store and lot, located at Long Island City, (Astoria,) Long Island, situated on Flushing-street, lot extending through to St. John's Place, between Willow and Emerald streets. Saturday, May 18, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at New-Brighton, Staten Island, on the ground, at 3 P. M., at public auction, eleven villa plots, containing fifty city lots, situated respectively on Prospect, Lafayette and Goodhue avenues, near Willard Hall, being a portion of the well-known property owned by H. TRACY ARNOLD.

The receipt of an illustrated pamplet of over 100 pages, entitled "Suburban Homes for City Business Men," by Mr. GEORGE A. CARLIN, is acknowledged. The contents are of an interesting character, consisting of a description of the country adjacent to the Eastern Division and branches of the Erie Railway and the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, with a brief sketch of each town on the lines mentioned, and the advantages offered for the purchase of a suburban home, easy of access to New-York. The work is well compiled, and the information furnished will be appreciated by those whom it is designed to benefit. Copies of the book can be obtained on application at the ticket offices of the Erie Railroad Company.

At private sale, SMITH & GILLESPIE, No. 68 Nassau-street, having recently sold two plots of land, each containing ten City lots, located at Clifton, N. J., for $2,185. Sale made for P. A. & H. V. PIAGET owners.

Exchange Sales, Monday, May 13, 1872.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

4 lots n. w. corner Stewart-av. and Willow-st., together forming plot 90x100, $4 each	$164
2 lots and corner, Stewart-av. Bounded Fulton-av., Curtis-av., Vine-st. and South-side Railroad, $40 each	80

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, May 11.

8 rooms st., s. s., Nos. 465 to 467	$40,000
Broome and Greene sts., s. e. corner, 25x100.2	nom.
Division-st., e. s., 36 ft. 2½ in. s. Jackson-st. h and l	11,400
Eldridge-st., w. s., No. 174, 16.5x100	13,000
East Broadway, s. s., 75 ft. e. of Montgomery-st., 16.8x76. ft. and l	9,800
Orchard-st., Nos. 40, 50 and 52, each 25.5x97.6, (¼ part)	20,000
30th-st., s. s., 92.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.9, 1871	21,000
31st-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x98.9, 1871	15,000
31st-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100, 1871	14,500
46th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5, 1871	8,500
46th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, 1871	8,500
46th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, 1871	8,500
46th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, 1871	8,500
46th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, 1871	8,500
46th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, (sold again)	20,000
30th-st., s. s., 237 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5, h. and l	19,000
34th-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16x100.5, h. and l	22,500
47th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x100.5, (mortgage $32,700.)	16,000
31st-st., s. s., 350.6 ft. w. of Avenue A., 25x102.2	2,400
110th-st., s. s., 200.4 ft. w. of 10th-av., 49.2x100.11	15,000
124th-st., s. s., 154.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.11, h. and l	15,000
123th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.2x99.11, h. and l	12,000
1st-av. and 124th-st., n. w. corner, 40.10x200	41,000
125-av., s. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 2d-av., 25.9x101.8	11,500
2d-av. and 53d-st., n. w. corner, 25.5x61.5, h. and l	24,000
4th-av. and 131st-st., n. w. corner, 24.11x76; 131st-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 24x99.11, mortages $8,000	10,000
Less 1 record.	
Brevoort-place, No. 5, three years, per year	$2,000
42d-st., No. 158, East, ten years, per year	1,500
42d-st., No. 156, East, ten years, per year	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN

5TH-AV. LOTS,

CHAS. MAC RAE,

20 CEDAR-ST., CORNER NASSAU.

BARGAINS.

OVER 2,000 HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

Call or send for

"MONTHLY RECORD" GRATIS.

WILLIAM TUCKER,

No. 230 5th-av., above 26th-st.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS FROM THE MOUNTAIN PLATEAU.

ROUND BROOK.

A BARGAIN.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story high-stoop brick house, all improvements, on 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; must be sold this week. A. WARNE & PLATT, No. 1,984 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

GOODENOUGH & WEBER, REAL estate brokers and auctioneers, office No. 111 Broadway, basement, room A.—Sales at auction of real estate, stocks, bonds, and household furniture at owners' residences; and private sales and exchange of City and country property.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT LOW.—TWO four-story brown-stone houses in 41st-st., near Central Park; easy terms or favorable leases. HOWE & CO., No. 40 Pine-st., branch office corner of 41st-st. and 4th-av.

REMEMBER THE GREAT AUCTION Sale and excursion TO-DAY over Dunellen. Tickets, maps, &c., at No. 6 Pine-st., No. 113 Broadway, and No. 15 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, and at ferry foot of Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, partially furnished, on 34th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold at a bargain upon application to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 102 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis.

STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

DON'T MISS MULLER, WILKINS & CO.'S sale at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, TO-DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, of grade lots on 84th-av. between 86th and 90th sts., 25 by 100 feet; by order of executor.

A FINE FRONT ON 5TH-AV. FOR sale; also, a desirable Boulevard front; terms liberal. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GO TO BOUND BROOK, THURSDAY, TO BLACKWELL & CO.'S SALE.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—FOR sale, a beautiful country-seat, consisting of a large and commodious French-roof house, with modern improvements; eleven rooms, parlor, dining, butler's pantry, &c.; fitted throughout with gas, and 12½ from village gas-works; parlor stories trimmed with hard-wood; the entire house built in the most approved manner. Also, a splendid new six-horse coach stable and shed, five acres grounds; shade and fruit trees in bearing; 1½ hour from the elevation, overlooking Long Island Sound. Fine fishing, boating and bathing. Steamboats ply daily between there and New-York, passing within 300 feet of the house. Ten minutes from depot; twelve trains daily, stopping at station each way. Apply to KNAPP & PITCH, South Norwalk, or JOHN H. KNAPP, Nos. 61 and 63 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AT SING Sing, on Hudson, a very desirable country residence, with modern improvements, containing eleven rooms; in first-class neighborhood; one-quarter of an acre of land, shade, &c.; good barn and other outbuildings; one-third mile from depot; terms very reasonable. PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT BEDFORD, N. Y.—Finished house and forty acres; well laid out in lawn, woodland and meadows; high, healthy region, fine views, outbuildings, garden, &c.; all in complete order. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY-SEAT, with fine buildings, one hour from City by Erie and New Jersey Railroad, for sale; ten acres, beautiful shade trees, and everything to be desired in a country residence for Winter and Summer. Apply at No. 39 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!

ON THE LINE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A land grant of 12,000,000 acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

1,000,000 Acres in Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley, the Garden of the West, now for sale.

These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American continent, and are the great growing and stock raising country, equidistant from any to the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere. Circulars sent free.

FREE Homesteads are Attract Settlers.

The best locations for Colonies—Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 acres. Free passes to purchasers of land.

Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere.

Address O. F. DAVIS,

Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Co.,

Omaha, Neb.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt, makes Westchester property desirable for investment.

Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.

Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, as prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID COUNTRY-seat at Oceanic, formerly Park Washington, Monmouth County, N. J., containing sixteen acres of choice land, having a front on the Navesink River of 600 feet. On this property is a large dwelling-house, barn, carriage, ice-house, &c.; a large quantity of ornamental, also fruit-trees in abundance in full bearing; a large fish-pond, stocked with fish, and which gives an abundance of pure water for fountains and house purposes, &c.; also, a fine farm containing ninety-six acres having a full view of the rivers and ocean, fronting on Ocean and Commercial avenues. This farm will be sold entire or in sections, to suit purchasers. All of this property has access to New-York by two steamers, the *Sea Bird* and *Helen*, which stop four times each day on the premises, and by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, stopping at Sea Bright Station several times each day. The property can be seen on the premises of Dr. H. Parsily on the east and R. L. Maitland on the west, and cannot be surpassed for beauty of location. Possession will be given by 1st June. Terms, one-third cash, balance in three years, in equal payments, or will exchange for property in Brooklyn, or to J. D. LAWRENCE, No. 26 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to I. I. LANSING, No. 5, Wall-st., New-York.

"BRIGHTWOOD," ON THE CONNECTICUT.—The well-known residence of Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, in Springfield, Mass., with about nine acres of land; the house and stables are thoroughly built, after designs by Eidlitz, and the windows of the dwelling overlook a very charming scene of river and meadow; the house is located a mile and a half north of the Springfield Depot, among the most rapidly-improving property of the city, and, in a business point of view, no mistake can be made in its purchase; it is furnished with the best water in the world, is heated by steam, possesses a magnificent vegetable garden and a young orchard of pears and apples, just come to bearing, and is, in every respect, a first-class country residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or G. M. ATWATER, near the premises.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—BEAUTIFUL VILLA; fifteen minutes' ride; superb travel; sixty trains; ten fare, twenty-five cents; commutation, eleven cents; near depots; extra large lot, in garden, lawn, fruit and flowers; all city conveniences; pavements, gas, water, police, schools, markets, &c.; cottage of twelve rooms, well designed; splendid location, intersection of Westfield-av. and Bay-way; first-class residence quarter on all sides. Terms easy. Rent $1,200. For permit inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, near by, or for description and full particulars, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

A COUNTRY HOME, CHEAP.—BETween Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow. Beautiful location unsurpassed; fifty minutes from City Hall; two hour trains a day, from 5½ A. M. to midnight, on the best road in the country; commutation, including ferry up and down town, $80 a year (free the first year); terms of payment to suit; will be immediately given the house; one, homestead $4,350, and one $3,200; capital bargains. Inquire of FRANK PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

PASSAIC, N. J.—FOR SALE, A SUPERior villa residence, suitable for a gentleman of taste, within one hour from New-York, on the Erie Railroad. The house contains ten rooms, in perfect order, fine stable and green-house. Lot 140x188, beautifully laid out in lawn and kitchen garden; plenty of fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs. Fine location; five minutes' walk from station. For further particulars apply to Mr. MARSH, No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT GREENwich, Conn.—Country residence of the late Edward Closson, Esq., commanding an unequaled view of the Sound; house and out-buildings large and commodious, with modern improvements of every kind; ample wide front on principal avenue and on side street, recently Macadamized; all in good order for immediate occupation. For terms and permits apply to FRANCIS TAYLOR, No. 104 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—A very desirable place, consistor of a good dwelling with nine rooms, a good barn and eight acres of land in a high state of cultivation; orchard of thirty apple and pear trees of choice fruit; location high and healthy, with splendid view of Sound; one and a half miles from depot. Refer to IRA F. HOYT, 22d-st and 11th-av., New-York, or of W. T. CRAW, South Norwalk.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, a new two-story and French-roof house, with twelve rooms, all hard finished; barn house, 22x20; stable, 16x16; both 2-story; fitted up in black-walnut and ash; lot, 50x127; fence all around it, on an eighty-foot avenue; good high ground. For particulars, address OWNER, Box 119 Times Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country-place of John Hone, containing about fifteen acres of land, in lawn, gardens, woods, &c.; house large, convenient, and fully furnished; commodious stables, &c. For terms apply to MOSES & NICHOLAS, No. 49 Exchange-place.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FARM OF FIFTY-one acres for sale, two miles south of station; land high and rolling; with 1,000 feet front on main road; plain farm buildings; will be sold low for cash, let to a good tenant, or exchanged for New-York lots. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 4 Pine-st.

PLOTS, NOT LOTS, AT ROUND BROOK.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11 or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—EVERY DESCRIPTION of property for sale and to let in Orange and vicinity. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Pine-st., opposite station, and No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, MONTROSE.—LLEWELLYN Park, Brick Church and Orange Mountain. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau, corner Pine, make these locations a specialty. Sale, rent, exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—A handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 4 to 40 acres; see photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (8PECIALTY.)—Property for sale, rent, and exchange. I. H. GREEN, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty, Room No. 19.

HAMILTON & WALLIS MAKE ORANGE and vicinity (specialty.) Property for sale, rent; reasonable prices. Offices No. 9 Nassau-st., N. Y., and opposite principal depot, Orange.

COTTAGES AND COUNTRY-SEATS TO let, furnished and unfurnished, for season or longer; $400 upwards. S. EDDY & CO., 1 Park-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.

BY WM. COLE.

Sales-rooms, No. 370 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

AUCTION SALE,

WITHOUT RESERVE, OF

170 VACANT LOTS

AND

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS,

AT

PARKVILLE,

ON THE

CONEY ISLAND ROAD,

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

Parkville is three-quarters of a mile from Prospect Park, thirty-five minutes' from City Hall by horse railroad, every eight minutes, and is the most prosperous and healthy village in the suburbs of Brooklyn. Good stores, churches and school-houses. This will be the first sale at auction ever made at this place, and offers a rare opportunity to those with small means desirous of obtaining a home.

On the property is a two-story and French roof frame dwelling, 30x32, cellar, with 12 inches stone wall; kitchen, pantry and brick basement dwelling, 22x32, water in basement, marble mantels, &c.

Lots will be sold singly or in plots, as desired.

One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgages for three years.

Special cars will leave the corner of Smith-st. and Fulton-av. on the day of sale at 10, 10½ and 11 o'clock, and return at the conclusion of the sale.

Free tickets for the round trip can be had at the office of COLE & MURPHY, auctioneers, No. 370 Fulton-st. Maps are now ready.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, Auctioneer.

PARTITION AND EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY GOODENOUGH & WEBER,

Office No. 111 Broadway,

Will sell at public auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 16,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

FORTY-SEVEN CHOICE LOTS IN BROOKLYN.

Nine lots on the north-east corner of Nostrand-av and Ralto-st.

Twenty-five lots on McDonough, Decatur and Bainbridge sts., between Reed and Patchen avs.

Thirteen lots on the north-east corner of the Fourth-avenue Boulevard and Carroll-st.

Terms very liberal. Plans at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES WAGNER, Auctioneer, Real Estate and Loan Broker.

EXECUTOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF Mary Colgan, executrix, WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, of valuable lot of land, with dwelling. Map and further particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 93 Roseville-pl.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE 4TH AVENUE-AV. BOULEVARDS, AND ON 113TH, 115TH, 116TH, 119TH AND 120TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John H. Sherwood, Esq.:

SEVENTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD.—Eight full lots, comprising the entire front on the west side, between 119th and 120th sts., together with four lots adjoining on the rear, two of which front on 119th-st and two on 120th-st.

Eight full lots on east side, comprising the entire front between 119th and 120th sts., together with two lots adjoining on the rear, two of which fronts on 119th and one on 120th-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD.—Two lots on the north-east corner of 116th-st., with three lots on the rear, fronting on 119th-st.

The Sixth and Seventh-avenue Boulevards are under the control of the Central Park Commissioners, are 150 feet wide, having a road-bed of sixty feet, and side-walks on each side of thirty-five feet.

The Sixth-avenue Boulevard is now finished. The Seventh-avenue Boulevard will be completed on or about the 1st July next. Water and gas through 6th-av., and the same are now being laid in 7th-av. These Boulevards are to be planted with shade-trees at the expense of the City.

The soil is composed of sand and gravel, and is peculiarly dry.

The final outlet never for the Boulevard lots is now being built.

TERMS OF SALE WILL BE LIBERAL.

The auctioneers are instructed to state that every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder.

Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 14, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

BY ORDER OF COURT.

TWENTY-EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS.

Sixteen lots on the south side of 84th-st., and twelve lots on the north side of 84th-st., between Riverside Park, (as laid down by the Commissioners,) and 11th-av.

Terms.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps apply to Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

C. J. & E. DE WITT.

Attorney for Executor, No. 58 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOT OF STEAM-ENGINE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executor:

NINTH-AVENUE.—One lot, situate on the easterly side of 9th-av., 75 feet 6 inches north of 60th-st, on the grade.

ALLEN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 18,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

No. 111 BROADWAY,

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF MR. LOUIS JAY, RICHMOND-AV. AND TENTH-ST., NEW-DORP, EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND, AS THE OWNER IS GOING TO EUROPE, COMPRISING OVER THIRTY ACRES, LAID OUT IN LAWN AND GARDEN, AND SURROUNDING WITH FINE FOREST AND FRUIT TREES, WITH EVERGREENS, MANY OF WHICH WERE IMPORTED FROM EUROPE, REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE.

The house is of stone, with stone and brick quoins, substantially built of brick in the English villa style, and all carefully finished in every particular, under the supervision of Mr. P. Dieper, architect, and will be found in complete order, and is in all respects equal to any first-class city house.

WIDE HALLS, large and well-ventilated cellars, capacious tank, gas-pipes through the house, and in fact every convenience and appointment.

THE GROUNDS are in thorough order, gravel roads and walks completely paved.

HOUSE ON MAIN FLOOR.—Four large rooms as parlors, dining-room and library, with mother's room and closets; also, the extension building for kitchen and servants' apartments; second floor, eight large rooms, cedar closets and dining-rooms; third floor, seven large rooms, with bath-rooms, reservoir and various store rooms.

PORTER'S LODGE in brick, in style of main building, containing four rooms.

ICE-HOUSE AND STABLE, facing Richmond-av., in fine order, comprising fifteen capacious rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, bath and wash-rooms; two large stables, complete in every respect; stalls for seven horses, and coachman's large room with laundry-rooms attached. GARDEN and NURSERIES are planted with fruit-trees, of the rarest varieties of peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry and fig trees, and grape-vines, from the best French and European selections, including many rare grafts.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN in fine order, and bearing all the early and choice vegetables.

HOT-HOUSE AND GREEN-HOUSE comprises one of the best selected and most choice collections of rare exotics, orchids and pot-plants in the country. For the private residence of a gentleman desiring comfort in the country, this offers the most desirable opportunity, in view of comfort, health, convenience and elegance.

Sale positive and peremptory.

Boats leave every hour from Whitehall Dock each way, and the premises can be viewed by permit from the auctioneer.

Horse-cars from landing to near the property. Terms at sale. Maps can be had at auctioneer's office.

HARRY G. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

OPENING SALE.

BY BLACKWELL & CO.

Unsurpassed in City, Country or sea-coast. The MOUNTAIN PLATEAU.

ROUND BROOK, N. J.

MUSIC AND LUNCH. Special trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 10 A. M. Maps, free tickets, &c., at office of BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED.—Speculation yet offered. Absolute unreserved sale, by order of trustee, 200 most desirable lots, the finest and best in the village of Mamaroneck, Long Island.

WILL BE SOLD, at 10, at 10 o'clock P. M., sharp. Free excursion and free banquet, enlivened by the sweet music of Graffulla's Band.

Economical, accessible and delightful homes.

Seventy per cent. on bond and mortgage, or purchasers have option of easy monthly payments.

Take cars S. R. R. R., South 8th-st., Williamsburg, 1 o'clock P. M. Sale 2 o'clock P. M.

Get free excursion-tickets, maps, &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 16 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BIA. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1872, AT 2 P.M., on the premises Administrator's sale of a valuable FARM OF FIFTY-ONE ACRES, at New-Brooklyn, near Plainfield, N. J. The dwelling contains eleven rooms, in good order, outbuildings numerous and complete. The land is in fine condition, has a long front on two roads, and is unusually well watered. Two miles from Plainfield. Terms will be announced at sale. Carriages will be in waiting at Plainfield Gold station on the arrival of the 12½ train from New-York on day of sale. For full particulars apply to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURnished, on the Hudson; fifty minutes from Forty-second-st.; 12 rooms, 2 baths, and 2 dressing; fine, large house, with beautiful lawn, and view of the Hudson River; green-house, filled with flowers and grapes; ice-house, filled with ice; large barn, with 6 finished rooms for servants; carriage, two horse-stalls, hennery, cow-sheds, garden planted with all kinds of vegetables. Inquire of JOSEPH W. DUBYEE, No. 33 Cherry-st.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—TO LET, furnished, or for sale at a low rate, in the beautiful village of Tarrytown, near transfer-house, on the Railroad, house and lot, 14 rooms, two second churches, schools, &c.; rented and very healthy. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. S. S. CARR, No. 9 East 16th-st.

TO LET—FOR FOUR MONTHS FROM 1ST June, a well-furnished house on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad; half an hour to city; good shade-trees, seven bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, library and basement kitchen, hot and cold water and gas, and coach-house. For particulars, address H. S. W., East Orange, N. J.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO LET, FROM June 1 to Oct. 1, to a small family, a furnished house, containing seven rooms, with gas, water and stationary tubs, elevated over sheds, and all modern conveniences; will be let for $75 per month, or sold for $9,500; furnished. Address OWNER, Box No. 123 New-York Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—TWELVE miles from City Hall, in New-Jersey, a cottage; eleven rooms; about an acre of ground; fine trees, fruit, garden, &c.; three minutes' walk from station; very desirable for small family; rent $600. Address A. S. W., Box No. 123 Times Office.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—TO LET, FURnished, a desirable summer residence, three minutes from station; two stories, thirteen rooms, all improvements; one-third acre of ground; good garden, fruit and shade; $150 per month.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—For the summer, a handsomely-furnished, private house, ten minutes from depot. Fine shade, furnace, gas, bath-room and laundry. Inquire of G. A. & BROWN & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET, IN FAIRFIELD, CONN., FOR SIX or nine months, rent $600, well-furnished house; fuel in cellar; three acres orchard, garden and lawn. Inquire at No. 11 Broadway, Room No. 13, or of Mr. HOBART, near the premises.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Brown-stone high-stoop house; nineteen rooms; elegantly furnished throughout; $4,500 per year, with security; boarders permitted. Apply at No. 129 West 34th-st.

TAPPAN, ON THE NORTHERN Railroad, east of the station.—Furnished house, with ample grounds, stable, garden, fruit and forest trees; rent for Summer, $175 a month, or year by the year. S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway.

AT YONKERS.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO let season or year; very choice, modern improvements, Hudson river view; near depot. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, at Yonkers.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses in 41st-st., near Central Park; favorable lease. HOWE & CO., No. 40 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, an exceedingly comfortable, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry and furnace, with fine range of land; plenty of shade; also fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; seven trains a day; rent $1,000 a year. F. R. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Harrison-st., New-York.

AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.—TWO-story and half house, handsomely finished, and three acres; delightfully situated; fifteen minutes from depot; ocean-bound; large flower garden, and flower-beds. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, RESIDENCE, thirteen rooms, carriage-house, and about two acres of land, with abundance of choice fruit, fine street view, &c.; rent, $600. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 189 Grand-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE to let or for sale at Bath, Long Island, near water; first-class large double house, stable, and ten lots well laid out; rent $600 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT.—AT WHITE PLAINS, FIVE miles from depot, a house beautifully situated, with all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply at No. 120 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply to TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., AN elegant property for foundry or manufacturing purposes; conveniens to New-York by ferry or rail thirty-six times a day; coal and iron near the door. Apply to A. BALL & CO., No. 23 Broad way.

FURNISHED HOTEL TO RENT.—Beautifully situated on 5th-av., containing about forty rooms. The house is now full of first-class guests. Apply to WM. MOSHORGE, No. 22 Murray-st.

TO LEASE—AT A LOW FIGURE, THE upper part of store No. 28 Chambers-st., between John and Fulton sts. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 102 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st., rent $40 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 12 4th-av.

TO RENT, CHEAP.—FINE OFFICE ROOM on first floor. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 36 Park-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 36 WALL-ST. AND 26 BROADWAY-PLACE CORNER, WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1872.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The quarterly dividend on the guaranteed stock of this Company is payable June 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The transfer-books close on the 15th inst. and reopen June 3.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, May 13, 1872.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1872, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

WM. M. WALTON, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per share, payable on and after the 1st day of June next, to holders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M., May 31, to the morning of June 3.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that day.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-HAVEN, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, due May 1, will be cashed on presentation at the office of F. E. SMITH, No. 84 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 26 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences on the 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WARDSWELL L. BUFFUM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

Limited to $12,320 per mile and secured by a first mortgage on a completed road running from Nebraska City, on the Missouri River, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska. This division has been open one year, and IS NOW EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDS. It is the central link of a direct East and West road now being rapidly built from Urbana, Ill., through a very rich agricultural and densely populated district the greater part of the way to Grand Island, on the Union Pacific. This new line is about 610 miles long, and much needed by the section of country which it traverses, therefore receives very liberal aid toward its construction, and the completion of the entire line is anticipated within 1873. In the meantime we shall sell the bonds only on completed road. This will make the shortest route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it being almost an air line.

We recommend these bonds as a prime security. Coupons payable Feb. and Aug. 1, free of tax, in the City of New-York. Present price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

SAM'L A. GAYLORD & CO., BROKERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York. No. 323 North 3d-st., St. Louis.

BUY AND SELL

St. Louis 6 per cent. Gold Water Bonds.

St. Louis City 6 per cent. Currency Bonds.

St. Louis County 6 per

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW STEAMERS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
3,000 tons Register. 350 feet long.
Sailing from PIER No. 45 NORTH RIVER, foot of Christopher-st., every Saturday, at 2 P. M., for Liverpool, touching at QUEENSTOWN (Cork Harbor) each way.
REPUBLIC.....May 18, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....May 25, 7½ A. M.
ADRIATIC.....June 1, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....June 8, 7½ A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Jersey City.
City, Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship portion of vessels, where motion is least.
Steerage and steerage passengers treated with great care.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the old country, can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and Antwerp as speedily, especially, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
STEAMER. EXTRA STEAMER.
India.....Saturday, May 18 | Lucania.....Wed., May 15
Trinacria..Saturday, May 25 | Alexandria.....Wed., May 22
Australia..Saturday, June 1 | Britannia.....Wed., June 5
Columbia..Saturday, June 8 | Olympia.....Wed., June 12
At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage in currency:
To London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry,
Wednesday steamers, cabin.....$80.
Saturday steamers, cabin.....$65 and $75.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $45; steerage, $30.
Drafts issued at lowest rates, and can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices:
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIP
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 18, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 49 Wall-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. MALLORY, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R. Agent G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM LIVERPOOL.
Java.....Wednesday, May 22 | Parthia.....Saturday, May 18
China.....Wednesday, May 29 | Calabria.....Saturday, May 25
Russia.....Wednesday, June 5 | Abyssinia.Saturday, June 1
Cuba.....Wednesday, June 12 | Batavia.....Saturday, June 8
Scotia.....Wednesday, June 19 | Alsatia.....Saturday, June 15
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
POSTPONED TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, May 18, at 11 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, May 25, at 7:30 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, June 1, at 1:30 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends, from any part of Europe, by the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 56 Broadway.

BALTIC LLOYD.
MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Only direct line to Russia, Finland and the Scandinavian countries, connecting with all the Baltic local lines of steamers, New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen to land mails and passengers. Steamers will sail Saturdays, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
JASON, (extra steamer).....to sail May 18
HUMBOLDT, Capt. C. HAZARD.....June 1
HERCULES, Capt. HENRY MORITZ LEIDT, and WASHINGTON, (building.)
Rates of passage payable in gold.
CABIN. STEERAGE.
From New-York.....$100 | Including mattress.....$30
From Stettin.....90 | Including mattress.....40
Excursion tickets.....170 | Including mattress.....65
Children under ten years half-fare.
For through freight to the principal ports of the Baltic, and passage, apply to
WENDT & HAMMELSBERG, Agents,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 15, at 11½ A. M
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....May 22, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....May 29, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 5, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WEISHART.....June 12, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. OLIVER BOARD.....May 15.
Cabin passage, $70, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 19 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Tuesday, May 14, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, May 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Tuesday, May 21, 12 M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 30, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 1, 2 P. M.
and every alternate Saturday and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Second cabin.....$40
To London.....80 | To London.....45
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....50
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage to Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Europe and Havre.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. P. VANCE, will sail on THURSDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply on board.
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

North Atlantic Express Co.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY.
References: Jay Gould & Co., J. W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.
Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with despatch.
C. D. JONES, Manager.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 5 Dunne-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
TO AND FROM
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND TO AND FROM PORT OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA,
PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 13th and 28th each month, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
May 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF MANN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all General American and Local Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 3 P. M., of May 14.
June 1—The next steamer will leave San Francisco May 16, 1872 for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
J. B. BABY, Agent.
NOTICE—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail at 2 o'clock, noon, of 15th May, for Aspinwall, via Kingston. J. B. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TUKLETAGUE.....May 22
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WEBB.....June 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....July 22
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. H. VAN SICK, (via Nassau,) May 16.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 23.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. D. R. MORTON, (via Nassau,) May 30.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Demas.....Wednesday, May 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only).....Wed., June 5
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Tuesday, June 11
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only).....Wed., June 19
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALMY, BIRD & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.
On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 39 North River as follows:
8:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.
8:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.
4 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.
The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.
The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.
Commutation rates have been reduced.
G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world, the NEW-YORK, DREW and NEW-RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with the Express Western North and West. Returning, leaves the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, foot of Dedrick Street, No. 941 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

BOATS LEAVE PECK SLIP, PIER 34, For HARLEM AND ASTORIA.
Leaving at 11th, 102th and 130th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. D. R. MORTON, (via Nassau,) May 30.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Demas.....Wednesday, May 22
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only).....Wed., May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Tuesday, June 11
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only).....Wed., June 19
For freight or passage apply to
P. ALMY, BIRD & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMER SEA BIRD,
FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Mon., May 6.....2 P. M. | Mon., May 6.....7 A. M.
Tues., May 7.....2 P. M. | Tues., May 7.....7 A. M.
Thurs., May 9.....2½ A. M. | Wed., May 8.....7½ A. M.
Sat., May 11.....10 A. M. | Fri., May 10.....8 A. M.
Mon., May 13.....2 P. M. | Mon., May 13.....7 A. M.
Wed., May 15.....2 A. M. | Tues., May 14.....12 M.
STEAMERS FOR SALE.
One iron side-wheel steamer, 100 feet length.
One iron screw steamer, 115 feet length.
One steam-yacht, 56 feet length.
One steam-yacht, 32 feet length.
And many others.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND,
No. 64 Broadway.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill. Fare fifty cents by the fastest night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL, foot of Barclay-st., (North River,) 5 P. M., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 5 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets and and baggage checked to all points on Connecticut and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier—Str. CHEYSTENAH daily 5½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, S. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplanck's, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, H'straw, ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tarrytown Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

OLD-ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms, 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 5 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

FOR NEWBURGH, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, steamers DANIEL DREW, CHAS. THOMAS and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

STEAMER MARY POWELL LEAVES Vestry-st. Pier every afternoon at 3:30, landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, and other popular resorts.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare $1. Steamer NEW HAVEN, calls at foot of Market-st. daily at 4 P. M.

STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steamer NELLY, WHEELER leaves foot of Market-st. daily at 3½, and 5½ P. M.

NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st 2½, and 5½ P. M.

NORWICH, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamer leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special (Troy and Albany) Express, with drawing-room cars through to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
2:40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4:00 P. M., Eastern Express, with sleeping cars from Albany to Boston and Montreal.
4:00 P. M., Special Troy Express, with sleeping cars from 42d-st. only.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor Mail-train.
8:30 A. M.—Hempstead, Jamaica, Far Rockaway and Hempstead Branch.
8:45 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
12:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:40 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M., from 34th-st., East River.—Rockaway Express-train.
The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.
Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:45 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
NEW DESIGN
French Revolving Billiard Tables,
Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail solicited to.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 81,997 ON GREENWICH Savings Bank. Finder please return it to bank.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 1, 1872.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the first day of May, 1872, which place will be kept open for the purpose on and after the 15th day of May, 1872, for furnishing and delivering the following articles, duly up to all of the articles named in the following list:
2,450 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
1,138 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64x76 inches and weigh six pounds.
60 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
2,140 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
3,250 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64x76 inches and weigh six pounds.
2,305 pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weight eight pounds.
2,585 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64x76 inches and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weight eight pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64x76 inches and weigh six pounds.
250 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x66 inches and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,800 pairs 2-point short-handle Fly Pans, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, an equal quantities.
262 dozen Tin Pans, pressed, 2, 4 and 6 quarts.
251 dozen Tin Cups, pressed.
225 dozen Tin Pails, no covers, 8, 10 and 12 quarts.
40 dozen Tin Pails, with covers, 8, 10 and 12 quarts.
109 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
109 dozen Tin Basins.
273 dozen Tinned-iron Table-spoons.
40 dozen Tinned-iron Tea-spoons.
1,200 dozen Butcher-knives, 6-inch.
1,150 dozen Butcher-knives, 7-inch.
90 dozen Skinning-knives, 6-inch.
25 dozen Knives and Forks, good quality.
91 dozen Taper Saw-files, 4½-inch.
91 dozen Mill-saw Files.
300 dozen Planters' Hoes, No. 2, best cast-steel.
85 dozen Hoe-handles.
20 dozen Hatchets.
20 dozen Hatchet-axes.
771 dozen Fish-hooks, assorted sizes.
231 dozen Fish-lines, assorted sizes.
761 dozen Sewing-awls.
400 dozen Sewing-awl Handles.
87 dozen Curry-combs, 7½ and 8-inch.
338 dozen Coarse Combs.
74 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
25 dozen open Thimbles.
25 dozen Tinned Thimbles.
16 dozen Sheep-bells, No. 1, strapped.
200 dozen pairs Wool-cards.
184,000 Needles, assorted sizes.
30,000 Fish-hooks, assorted sizes.
1,320 Beaver-Traps, Newhouse, No. 4.
200 Fox-traps, Newhouse, No. 2.
2,540 Camp Kettles, in nests of three.
4,000 pounds Tobacco, assorted colors.
1,400 Powhatan Pipes.
1,400 Reed Stems.
960 Dutch Ovens, with lids.
1,700 Sack Coats, assorted sizes for men.
1,233 Pants, assorted sizes for men.
500 Vests, assorted sizes for men.
60 Loose Sack Overcoats, large size.
150 bunks (jackets and pants) for boys five to ten years of age.
1,069 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
994 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
789 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
450 heavy Canvas to Cape.
7,060 yards Heavy Black Worsted (skea and stroud).
40 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
44,420 pounds Tobacco, ping.
All the above goods must be delivered in New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, by the 15th day of June next.
Also the following BLANKETS, which will be required to be delivered by the 1st day of August next:
1,320 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
1,059 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64x76 inches and weigh six pounds.
2,065 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
1,255 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64x76 inches and weigh six pounds.
2,305 pairs 2-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weight eight pounds.
2,585 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64x76 inches and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weight eight pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 64x76 inches and weigh six pounds.
250 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x66 inches and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.
Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for, the names of the bidders to be attached to each sample.
The right is reserved to require a greater or less quantity (not exceeding twenty-five per cent. in either case) of any article than the number specified in the above schedules, as the prices proposed.
The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.
All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment without extra charge for cases or baling when in original packages, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the Secretary, and such goods or articles as may, in any respect, fail to conform to the samples, will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind and quality within five days, or if he shall be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.
No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.
Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.
Each proposal will be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible parties, and the sufficiency of the guarantee certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney:
"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated May 1, 1872, and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."
Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, and one or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District Attorney.
FRANCIS A. WALKER, Commissioner.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR WATER-PIPE.—The St. Albans Aqueduct Company, of St. Albans, Vt., are prepared to receive proposals for about 40,000 feet of cement-lined wrought-iron water-pipe, with their appendages of valves and hydrants, to be laid and set complete.
Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of proposal obtained at the office of the Company, No. 108 Main-st., St. Albans, Vt.
Tenders must be delivered at the office of the Company on or before 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 25th inst. The Aqueduct Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. By order of the Directors.
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, President.
St. ALBANS, Vt., May 4, 1872.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, UNITED STATES ARMY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE Will be received at this office until 11 A. M. June 10, 1872, for furnishing the forage required by the Subsistence Department United States Army for officers and men at this station during six months, commencing July 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., May 4, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, Will be received at this office until 12 M., June 12, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station, during six months commencing July 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
NO. POPE,
Second Lieutenant First Artillery, A. C. S.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 84½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 4th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 338 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MAISON PARISIENNE, NO. 38 EAST 14th-st., between University-place and Broadway, is now prepared to receive the establishment just arrived from Paris, has the honor of offering to the public of this City its spacious apartments and drawing-rooms, newly decorated with high-finished taste, where families and single gentlemen will find all the comforts desirable. The table will be served in the style as a P. M., in the best French style. In the basement will be a restaurant and cafe, besides the Ladies and Misses' Dining Room. These fashionable apartments will be ready for occupancy and furnished in suites of apartments, with private table and attendance only.

BOARD.—NO. 304 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives; also single rooms for gentlemen; house has been thoroughly altered throughout; location central; terms liberal for the Summer; references exchanged.

NO. 98 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen, or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; reference given and required.

NO. 102 WEST 29TH-ST.—HANDsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; location, house and family strictly first-class; table choice and liberal; Summer prices; references.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of second-story rooms, with board, in a first-class private house, with owner, to a few desirable parties; location Madison-av. and Central Park. Address PARK, Box No. 126 Times Office.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW-YORK City—European plan; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; good single rooms from $6 to $7 per week. GEORGE A. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

ONE, TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can have very good board and rooms in an American private family at No. 32 Macdougal-st.; terms low if permanent; object to have rooms occupied, more than money.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST, NEAR 7TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished second-story rooms to let, with board, in the first-class house No. 28; also a few single rooms for gentlemen; references given and required.

SECOND FLOOR AND OTHER ROOMS To let, with board, at No. 106 West 23d-st.; handsomely furnished; all the accounting and modern conveniences; house first-class; location desirable; references required.

SUSTEVANT HOUSE, AMERICAN Plan, with the most approved elevators; the great central location, Broadway, 29th and 30th sts.; board with room, $2 50 per day.
LEWIS LELAND, Proprietor.

WORTH HOUSE, NO. 202 5TH-AV., LOOKing to Madison-square, 5th-av. and Broadway; most beautiful residence in the City; arranged in suites of apartments, with private table and attendance only.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE 5TH-AV. HOTEL.—Magnificent parlor floor, and other large, elegantly furnished rooms, with or with only board; Summer prices; references.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, NEAR GRAMercy Park.—Entire large, cool and handsomely furnished rooms, en second, front and other floors; board and table first-class; prices reduced.

$35 PER WEEK.—HANDSOMELY FURnished first floor, with every convenience and private table, for two persons, or $20 without board. No. 137 East 13th-st.

NO. 109 WEST 28TH-ST.—NICE FURnished rooms to let, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with or without board, where home comforts may be enjoyed.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN A FINE location will be given at a liberal reduction for a loan of $600 for six months, with good security. Address J. W. C., Box No. 122 Times Office.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 114 EAST, IN full view of Fifth-avenue Hotel.—To let, without board, by a private family, elegantly-furnished rooms in suites or singly.

TWO LARGE, SECOND-STORY ROOMS, with board and home comforts, furnished or unfurnished, in a new brown-stone house, overlooking Central Park. Address West 55th-st., Station G.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., WEST, NO. 218.—An elegant room, third floor, southern exposure, with use of table and attendance; terms moderate to a married gentleman.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO a two gentlemen a furnished room, with or without board, at reasonable terms. Apply at No. 345 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD—WITH HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms on second and fourth floors; hall rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at No. 41 West 16th-st.

NO. 57 WEST 16TH-ST.—TABLE board, $4 per week; day board, 75c.; room and board with room, $6 and $8 50. Good as the best.

NO. 261 WEST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMely furnished rooms to let. Location and table first-class. Also, back parlor for a physician.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 275, BETWEEN 27TH AND 28th sts., handsomely furnished rooms to let with board.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST.—TWO PLEASant furnished rooms with board in a small family. References exchanged.

NO. 53 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 19TH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 139 EAST 30TH-ST.—A GENTLEman and wife or a gentleman can find a pleasant home in a private family.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Transient or permanent accommodations, with or without board. Everett Library, 588 6th-av.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON third floor to a gentleman; terms reasonable; reference required. Apply at No. 276, 8th-av., near 22d-st.

A LARGE, AIRY, FURNISHED ROOM, with dressing-room adjoining; desirable location; rent moderate. Apply at 218 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—BOARD WITH handsomely-furnished rooms; house first class; highest reference exchanged.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM, WITH PANTRY, suitable for two gentlemen, with board, and cold water; also, a hall room; at No. 61 Morton-st.

SIX ROOMS TO LET IN BROWN-STONE house, No. 464 East 80th-st.; fine location; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 154, NEAR 22D-ST.—NEWly-furnished rooms to let; breakfast, if required; baths on each floor; terms low for the Summer.

NO. 129 EAST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs.—A pleasant front room to let, with or without board; terms moderate.

NO. 124 WEST 11TH-ST.—TO LET, with use without board, pleasant rooms; finest location in the City.

NO. 91 WEST 18TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST.—SINGLE AND double rooms to rent, with first-class board. Four doors from Gilsey House.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR a family, can have rooms and board at No. 127 East 17th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Jackson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Isaac B. Mackay, counsellor at law, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

At the Races, On the Water, in the Ball-Field.

Spring Meetings at Nashville, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky.

Trotting at Prospect and Fleetwood Parks—The Alabama Crew in England—Defeat of the Keystone in Philadelphia.

THE TURF.

Spring Meeting of the Blood Horse Association Course at Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, May 13.—The Spring meeting on the Blood Horse Association Course opened to-day with two races. The weather was fine, the track in good condition, and the attendance large. The first race was an inclosed stake for four-year olds, entrance $50, mile heats, for a purse of $400.

SUMMARY.

Double Cut	1 1
R. c. Richland	2 2
Repeater	3 3
Dagtown a f by Bryan Pace	dis.

Time—1:50, 1:49½.

The second race was the Cumberland Stakes for three-year olds for a purse of $400; entrance, $60.

Rhett	1
Fabius Maximus	2
Jennie McCaskill	3
Signorette	4

Time, 1:47½, 1:48¾.

The Running at Lexington, Ky.—Hollywood Wins the Two-mile Heats and Pleasureland the Mile-and-a-half Dash.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 13.—The races to-day were attended by immense crowds of spectators. The weather was fine but the track was deep with dust.

FIRST RACE.—Two mile heats, Brand stakes, $600; entrance, pp.

Hollywood	1 1
Canoe Boy	2 2
Expansion	3 3

Time—3:41¾; 3:39¾.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes for three-year olds, mile and a half dash, $300; entrance, $100 forfeit, $200 added:

Pleasureland	1
Banshee	2
Lizzie Lucas	3
Mollie	0

Time—2:44.

Trotting at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds—Clambake the Winner.

Yesterday a match for $250 came off at Prospect Park Course, between the sorrel gelding *Clambake* and *Billy*, the former to wagon and the latter in harness. Although *Clambake* won in three straight heats, the race was closely contested, and afforded considerable sport to those who assembled to witness it. The following are the details of the contest:

FIRST HEAT.—*Clambake* was the favorite, he selling for $60 and *Billy* for $26. At the second attempt they received the word with *Billy* a length the best of it, but he broke immediately and *Clambake* shot away from him three lengths on the turn, which he increased to four lengths at the quarter-pole in 41½ seconds. On the back-stretch *Billy* again left his feet, but lost no ground, and the same distance divided them. When nearing the half-mile pole *Billy* closed upon *Clambake*, and two lengths of space divided them at that point. On the lower turn *Billy* began to run, and at the three-quarter pole *Clambake* was but two lengths in advance. As they turned into the homestretch *Clambake* broke, and a close race ended in favor of the good, *Clambake* winning the heat by a neck in 2:53¾.

SECOND HEAT.—*Clambake* brought $50, and *Billy* $10. A fine start was effected on the first score, both going away together. As they went to the turn *Billy* left his feet, and *Clambake* followed his example. They both got to their gait quickly, and *Clambake* then went ahead and showed a length in front, increasing the distance a half length more at the quarter-pole, which was passed in 43 seconds. Going along the back-stretch *Clambake* got further away in consequence of *Billy's* making another break, and at the half-mile pole, in 1:26, he was two lengths in the rear. On the lower turn *Billy* made two breaks in quick succession, and gained by them, for at the three-quarter pole they were head and head. Turning into the homestretch *Clambake* broke, but was down again immediately, and trotting squarely won the heat by two lengths in 2:50¾.

THIRD HEAT.—They received the word on the third attempt on even terms; but as they reached the turn *Clambake* drew away, and was soon half a length in advance. *Billy* then left his feet, and *Clambake* went away two lengths, and passed the quarter-pole with that lead in 43½ seconds. Their positions remained unchanged in the backstretch, until nearing the half-mile pole, when *Billy* closed upon his competitor, and when they passed that point *Billy* had his nose at *Clambake's* wheel. Time—1:25. On the lower turn *Billy* again broke, and *Clambake* went away two lengths, but at the three-quarter pole *Clambake* was but three-quarters of a length in front. As they came up the homestretch *Billy* collared *Clambake*, but the race was too long for him, as he broke twice and *Clambake* won the heat and race by half a length in 2:49½.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Monday, May 13.—Match, $250; mile heats, best three in five.

Hiram Howe named a g. Clambake, to wagon.....1 1 1
Gim Sammis named a g. Billy, in harness.....2 2 2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-Quarters.	Mile.
First heat	41½	2:21	2:39	2:53½
Second heat	43	1:26	2:09	2:50¾
Third heat	42½	1:25	2:07½	2:49½

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The fifth meeting of the Saratoga Stable Training Association took place yesterday at Fleetwood Park. The weather being fine and the track in excellent condition, the members of the Association were out in strong force, and fine, well-contested races were witnessed.

SUMMARIES.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Monday, May 13.—Fifth meeting of the Saratoga Stable Association. Sweepstakes, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons:

Owner entered br. g. Frank.....1 1 1 1
Owner entered b. g. Flora Boy.....2 2 2 2
G. W. Glass entered b. m. Dolly Varden.....Dis.
E. Odell entered b. g. Joe.....Dis.
Time—3:08, 3:07, 3:16, 3:10.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

A. Jr. Pendell b. m. Belle Jones.....1 2 2 1 1
Owner entered s. m. Fanny.....2 1 1 2 2
R. O'Rorke entered g. g. Joe Hoxie.....Dis.
A. S. Odell entered br. g. Dandy.....Drawn.
Time—2:50, 2:46, 2:47, 2:54½.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

E. Odell enters b. g. George M. Patchen.....1 1 1
Owner enters blk. g. Tenny.....2 2 2
A. S. Odell enters Dk. m. Texas.....3 3 3
Time—2:40, 2:34, 2:37½, 2:39½.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

E. Odell entered b. g. Starlight.....1 1 1
J. Murphy entered b. m. Kate.....2 2 2
A. S. Odell entered g. g. Star Henry.....3 3 3
Time—2:41, 2:43½, 2:46½, 2:37½.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes; mile heats; best three in five, to road-wagons; owners to drive.

Owner entered b. h. Capt. David.....1 1
Frank Sherwood entered gr. g. Tom Wonder.....2 2
D. Babcock entered b. m. Polly.....Dis.
Time—2:49, 2:55.

NOTES.

The Spring meeting at Beacon Park, Rost on, is announced to begin on Tuesday, June 4, and continue five days. The programme has been arranged as follows: On the first day—Purse $600, for colts and fillies four years old; purse $800, for horses that have never beaten 2:35. Second day—Purse $600, for three-minute horses; purse $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:30. Third day—purse $3,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:26, and purse $600, free to all, to accommodate wagons. Fourth day—Purse $1,800, for all horses; purse $600, for horses that have never beaten 2:23. Fifth day—Purse $1,700, for horses that have never beaten 2:27; purse $600, for horses that have never beaten 2:40.

The Maryland Jockey Club has been reorganized under its new charter, and at a meeting held at Baltimore on May 1 the following gentlemen were elected to the various offices: Ex-Gov. Oden Bowie, President; Washington Booth, First Vice-President; Col. E. Lloyd, Second Vice-President; J. D. Ferguson, Secretary; Henry E. Johnson, Treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of James L. McLane, Alexander Brown, Edward Patterson, Louis McLane, J. H. Thomas, R. T. Hayleigh, John L. Carroll, Frank M. Hall, R. Ia Bowers.

To the regret of all people who take a genuine interest in the sports of the turf, the Metarie Association has sold its course, and it will be turned into a cemetery. Many of the greatest contests that illumine the pages of the turf's history have taken place, and it will never be fondly remembered as the scene of Lexington's wonderful performance of running four miles in 7:19¾. The Metarie Jockey Club, whose lease expired on the first of January, is much displeased with the action of the Association in disposing of its grounds, and it is a contempt

---

...ven to gentlemen which is now known as the Oak-land Course, and if the present Club succeeds, it will overstock the northern.

ROWING.

The American Crew in England, and Other Miscellaneous Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FOX AND HOUNDS HOTEL,
PUTNEY, April 20, 1872.

Up to the present writing, the crew have not commenced to row. They visit the many boat-houses, as densely locoed horse-boats, and are greatly astonished to find them so numerous. VAN RENSSELAER said, "Why, the banks of the Thames about here look like one enormous boat-house!" On the night of their arrival, they were invited to dine with one of the most prominent citizens of Putney, whom they met the renowned "Arronaut," of whom they speak very highly, being very favorably impressed with his brilliant conversation and fund of information. The Atalantas were delighted at the sight of the Thames, on Saturday last, there being about eight four-oared races. The gentlemen comprising the Atalanta crew acknowledge that they did not even dream that boating was carried on to such an extent anywhere in the world, and say that there are a hundred times more racing boats within five miles of London than in the entire area of the United States together.

They are highly pleased with their reception, and, as I told you before, have made a very favorable impression on the people here, who all say that the *Atalantas*, "win or lose," will be regretted when they leave, which is certainly more than your Harvard men could boast of.

They have taken a private house at Hammersmith, to which they removed their luggage yesterday. They would have been too easily reached here by the great number of visitors; it was therefore deemed expedient to make the change at once; but they make this house (the Fox and Hounds) their head-quarters, and letters addressed to them here will reach them all night. They will probably go out for a pull this afternoon.

I close this in haste, but will write again by next Saturday's steamer.

Debut of the Atalantas in British Waters.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of May 1 says: "The Atalanta four made their debut on the Thames water at Hammersmith yesterday morning, in preparation for their race with the London on the 10th of June next. The crew turned out in dark blue, sailor-like boating costumes, which, before entering the boat, were exchanged for rowing flannels of bright maroon tint, and large-peaked caps of the same. These colors are new to the river, and will render the Americans easily distinguishable during their training. Places in the boat were taken in this order:

	Present weight.		Rowing weight.	
	St.	Lbs.	St.	Lbs.
E. Smith (bow)	10	3	10	0
J. A. Handy	9	13	10	0
H. Van Haden	11	4	10	10
R. Withers (stroke)	11	8	10	10

On launching the outrigger in the morning about 10, they took her up to Mortlake and down again, varying the pace from 36 to 40 strokes per minute. In the evening, at 5, they re-embarked for a pull to Putney and back. Going against about an hour's flood, they went off very easily, and never, during the whole practice, appeared to put on actual racing pace. One great point in their favor was, however, clear from the first—they pull excellently well together, the whole four moving as one man. But, for the second time, I seem to hear some faint dash, vigor and verve which we are accustomed to see in our own racing crews. They go too lightly for English fancy; do not seem to hit the boat enough, or to send her along in that cutting style that one associates with fast wager boats. All these may be peculiarities that belong to the American style of rowing, as contradistinguished from that of Britishers; but, be this as it may, the effect on the eye is hardly reassuring from a racing point of view. The rowing is pretty enough to look at, and will find admirers; but, with all respect for a gallant crew who have won repeated laurels on Transatlantic rivers, we cannot say that the first impressions of their work on the Thames were altogether favorable. The peculiarity of rowing without a coxswain gives a less steady appearance to the boat, though so far as steering is concerned, Mr. SMITH, who works the rudder lines with his foot, from the bow, must be complimented on keeping an excellent course. Their stroke seems to be short, and they hardly get as far forward as an Oxford coach would like; but, as already mentioned, they keep good time and finish the stroke well. There was a considerable sprinkling of spectators to see the practice. Nothing is positively fixed yet as to the actual selection of the London four, nor are they expected to get into training until about a week from this time."

Water-Side Notes.

The Biglin brothers left for Philadelphia yesterday. They will row on the Schuylkill until the day of their pair-oared match race with COULTER and CAVITT. The latter are the favorites with the Pennsylvanians, while the New-Yorkers seem to enjoy the same opinion of the Biglin crew, and are ready to wager their betting money that way.

The Oneida Boat Club have their opening day next Saturday.

GEO. ENGELHARDT, of the Sewanaka Club, of Greenpoint, Long Island, and THOS. N. DOYLE, of the Kingfisher Club, of Boston, have sent their names in to the Secretary of the National Amateur Regatta, to be held at Philadelphia.

Messrs. LOEBS and SWAN will enter for the double-scull race.

The Nassau Club of this City have entered a crew for the four-oared shell race, consisting of the following gentleman:

Grinnell Willis, stroke; Frank G. Brown, 3; S. George, 2; Floyd Jones, bow; J. H. Miller, L. Watson, J. B. Roberts, substitutes.

There are now four entries for this race.

There will be about six entries for the four-oared gig-race, and as matters now stand the prospects for a most brilliant aquatic event seem undoubted.

BASE-BALL.

A Waterloo for Troy—The Record at Yesterday Games to Come Off.

The first game of the Athletic-Troy series was played at Philadelphia yesterday, resulting in a complete victory for the Athletics by a score of 25 to 5, as follows:

	INNINGS.								
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	0	5	4	0	6	0	0	0	10—25
Troy	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—5

BRIEF MENTION.

The Mutuals and Senior Burnsides play on the Union Ground today.

On Monday next the Athletics start on a short tour, playing the Nationals, Olympics and Baltimores, and finishing in a game against the Mutuals on the Union Ground on the 25th inst.

The Forest Citys of Cleveland meet the Nationals at Washington this afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon, Johnson's pool-rooms, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, were crowded with base-ballists anxious to learn the result of the Troy-Athletic game in Philadelphia, and on which the innings were posted as soon as received was watched throughout with eager interest. Before the commencement, the odds had been two to one on the Athletics, but after the third inning the result was deemed a foregone conclusion. To-morrow the Trojans play the Mutuals, and on Saturday they meet the Bostons.

Annual Election of the New-York Law Institute.

The annual election of the Law Institute of New-York was held yesterday, and resulted in the election of the following ticket: President—Charles O'Conor. First Vice-President—Charles Tracy. Second Vice-President—Henry A. Cram. Third Vice-President—Samuel Blatchford. Treasurer—Edward H. Owen. Recording Secretary—Joseph S. Bosworth. Corresponding Secretary—Benjamin D. Silliman. Librarian and Assistant Treasurer—Aaron J. Vanderpool. Library Committee—Edmund Terry, Lewis S. Thomas, Stephen P. Nash, Hooper C. Van Vorst, Edward Paterson, James C. Carter, Wm. Allen Butler, Thomas M. North. Committee on Jurisprudence—William M. Evarts, Benjamin V. Abbott, Edwin W. Stoughton, John E. Burrill, Chas. F. Stone, Enoch L. Fancher, Edmund Wetmore. Committee on Censorship—Erastus C. Benedict, Charles F. Southmayd, John McKeon, John W. Edmonds, Benjamin T. Kissam, Henry D. Sedgwick, Everett P. Wheeler, Edwards Pierrepont, Montgomery H. Throop.

Personal.

Baron de Smirnoff, of Russia; Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Robt. H. Pruyn, of Albany; D. C. Littlejohn, of Oswego; John A. Griswold, of Troy, and Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Col. W. Yates Selleck, of Bradford; England and Oscar G. Sawyer, of Salt Lake City, are at the Hoffman House. Commander Gordon, of the Royal Navy, is at the Brevoort House. Sir Hastard M. Martin, of London; Hon. G. W. Cass, President of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; Hon. John Campbell and a delegation from the Common Council of Pittsburg, and Col. Henry Powers, of Halifax, N. S., are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. L. G. Foster, of the United States Army; Col. G. Thomas, of Montreal, and Dr. Geo. Perrill, of Newport, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. W. M. Dimmick, of Mauch Chunk, Penn., and C. S. Winans, of Dunkirk, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. A. Taylor, of Chicago; Hon. J. H. Obedell, of Auburn; Major W. W. Bellins, of North Carolina, and Major W. F. Greaniow, of Memphis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

GROTON IMPURITIES.

Further Information Regarding the Croton Water—An Investigation Started Elsewhere.

The controversy which is just now taking place in regard to the condition of the Croton water, has created some uneasiness among a considerable class in this City, and the Board of Health, in conjunction with the Croton Department, have determined by a proper examination to ascertain the truth of the charges relative to the impure nature of the water. For nearly three weeks past complaints were constantly made that a very strong taste was discovered in the Croton throughout all parts of the City, and most when filtered it produced a thick, slimy substance, which seemed to be both vegetable and animal matter. On the 1st of May, Mr. Lewis EDWARDS, the architect, took some samples he had filtered to the headquarters of the Croton Department, and they immediately undertook to remove the obnoxious taste by blowing off the pipes, but they did not succeed. The taste still remains, and the complaints are daily increased. Mr. EDWARDS has given our reporter the substance of the following: It was stated in the daily journals that Prof. CHANDLER, who is engaged in the process of analyzing it, had stated that there was no impurity in the Croton, and that it contained nothing but a certain percentage of vegetable matter, which was always present in the purest water. It was also alleged by an engineer that there were no fish to be found in it, and that it was in a perfectly pure condition. With regard to the statements regarding Prof. CHANDLER, it is authoritatively known that he has pronounced no opinion on the subject, and that the report will not appear until the end of this week. He is analysing water from Albany, Ridgewood water of Brooklyn and several other places, for the purpose of discovering the difference, if any, between them and the Croton, and though his report will not be published for several days, yet he has admitted that the Croton contains a great deal of unusual matter, but thinks that there is no likelihood of immediate danger resulting from its use, and that there is no necessity for apprehension in that connection. Upon further investigation it has been discovered that enough ice is not an uncommon thing to find fish in the pipes, principally the leaders and main pipes, latterly they have been found to an unusual degree, and in some cases have completely choked them up. Near the House of the Good Shepherd, at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, Broadway near Bleecker, and at Thirty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue, both fish and fishy substances were found. To-day Prof. CHANDLER and some members of the Health Commission will go through the Croton works, making a complete examination, and if it is necessary all the reservoirs will be emptied and cleaned out. The Health Department and the Department of Public Works are anxious to have the matter set at rest by a chemical examination, which is now being made, and will be reported upon very soon.

Annual Meeting of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The third annual meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was held last evening at the temporary gallery, No. 607 Fifth-avenue. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Taylor Johnston. Vice-Presidents—Wm. Cullen Bryant, Andrew H. Green, Wm. H. Riggs, Wm. Backhouse Astor, Gen. John A. Dix, Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Alexander T. Stewart, Daniel Huntington. Trustees, for seven years—Theodore Roosevelt, Richard Butler, Theodore Weston. Treasurer, Robert Gordon; Corresponding Secretary, Russel Sturgis; Recording Secretary, George L. Putnam.

The reports of the Treasurer and trustees were read and accepted. The latter recommended the opening of the gallery to the public every Saturday.

A vote of thanks for past services was passed to Mr. THEODORE WESTON, the retiring Secretary. Mr. JOHN BARD presented the museum with a fine bust of HERMANN, by HOUDON, accompanied by an autograph letter of the original. The meeting then adjourned.

Centurions Diseases—Small-Pox Abroad.

Dr. MOREAU MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, reports twenty-six cases of small-pox since Saturday, and eight deaths from that disease for the forty-eight hours ending at noon yesterday. Several persons were found by the Police on Sunday wandering in the streets suffering from this loathsome disease, and were sent to the hospital. The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

	Week ending May 4.	Week ending May 11.
Typhus fever	7	4
Typhoid fever	12	6
Scarlet fever	108	113
Measles	86	80
Diphtheria	18	20
Small-pox	90	118

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The remains of an unknown man were found in the East River, yesterday, at Pier No. 34 and were removed to the Morgue.

Controller GREEN yesterday paid to the Department of Docks, for salaries and expenses of said Department, the sum of $50,000.

The Helvetia Rifle Club, (Swiss,) of this City, held their first rifle practice of the season at Merker's Park, Guttenburg, yesterday.

The New-York Maennerchor have elected the following officers: President, CHARLES KOEHNE; Treasurer, W. RAPP; Secretary, R. KLEINFELDER.

MOXEY DECKINGER, aged four years, of No. 241 East Fifty-fifth-street, fell out of a third-story window, yesterday, into the yard, and was fatally injured.

CHRISTINA SMITH, aged nine, of No. 440 West Thirty-ninth-street, had her right foot badly crushed, yesterday, by being run over in West Fortieth-street.

The French Musical Union have elected the following officers: President, M. BAILLARD; Secretaries, M. FORTEANGEE and BALNY; Treasurer, M. GOMMERY.

The body of THOMAS BOYLAN, who had been missing from his home since May 1, was found yesterday in the water at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, North River.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, MINNIE DE FORREST, a panel-thief, was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

The fourteenth annual report of the Chamber of Commerce is in the hands of the printers, and will be ready for distribution next week. It makes a volume of over 400 octavo pages.

CHARLES FROIT, of No. 113 Bowery, who was charged with canceling whisky stamps, was discharged yesterday by Commissioner SHIELDS, there being no evidence to warrant his detention.

On complaint of Mrs. IDA RIVERS, of No. 321 Rivington-street, CELIA HARRIS, a servant, was held for trial at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for stealing $25 worth of wearing apparel from her mistress.

JOHN T. BATEMAN, who is charged with embezzling letters from the Post-office, waived an examination yesterday, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury by Commissioner SHIELDS.

EDWARD GRACE, of No. 311 East Thirty-second-street, had his right leg fractured, yesterday, by being caught between two coal cars while at work in the coal-yard at the foot of East Thirty-fourth-street.

JOHN MCDONALD, a coachman, of No. 268 Third-avenue, was held for trial at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a valuable dog, the property of Mr. JOHN RIELLY, of No. 45 West Thirty-second-street.

MARY MARTIN, a domestic, in the employ of Mrs. DELIA MCCORMICK, of No. 208 West Twentieth-street, was held for trial at Jefferson Market yesterday for stealing property worth $65 from her mistress. She admitted her guilt.

THEODORE ZIMMERMAN, of No. 435 Tenth-avenue, and JOSEPH MICKLITZ, of No. 440 West Twenty-seventh-street, lager-beer saloon keepers, were held for trial at Jefferson Market yesterday, for keeping their places open on Sunday.

An invoice of California flour has been received in this City direct by rail, the first arrival of any importance by the overland route yet reported. Equal to 100 barrels of the lot received changed hands yesterday at $12 per barrel.

The Polish Fair at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, was largely attended yesterday. It will close this evening with a social entertainment. In addition to the usual attractions of the Fair, a valuable collection of paintings is on exhibition there.

JAS. MURRAY, of No. 83 Columbia-street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from injuries received on the 7th inst., by being run over by car No. 6 of the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad, at the corner of Avenue D and Fourteenth-street.

ANN O'BRIEN and MARY DENTON, the domestics who are charged with robbing their mistress, Mrs. DORA F. RICHARDS, of No. 712 Broadway, of a quantity of clothing, valued at $50, were arraigned at Jefferson Market, yesterday, and held for trial.

JAS. A. DOORMAN was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of fraudulently procuring and executing a whisky bond, by which the Government was defrauded of taxes to a large amount. He was held for examination in default of $5,000 bail.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Reform Association have elected the following officers: President—Charles H. Graves. Vice-Presidents—E. M. Gilbert, Thomas Hall, Wm. Allen, Jr., Wm. Allen, Secretaries—C. H. McLaurie, R. D. Townsend, and John A. Kehoe, Chairman of Executive Committee.

JAMES HASKILL, of No. 311 West Houston-street, was arrested on Sunday night, and, on the way to the Station-house, JAMES KELLY, of No. 15 Macdougal-street, attempted to rescue him. He was also arrested, and was held in $500 bail to answer by Justice LEDWITH, at Jefferson Market, yesterday.

The opening of the Central Park Garden, formerly the property of JAMES FISK, Jr., on Sunday night, was marked by an assault on the proprietor, by JOHN KOCH, by EDWARD L. STRONG, of No. 208 West Forty-ninth-street. STRONG was arrested, and held in $1,000 bail at Jefferson Market, yesterday.

PATSY BECKETT and FRANCES HALL, both colored females, were brought before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, charged with having on Sunday evening robbed BARTHOLOMEW MCMURRAY, a lager-beer dealer of Dover Plains, N. Y., of $468. The prisoners were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

Mrs. C. H. DE KROYFT lectured on "The Soul of Eve," last evening, in the Church of the Strangers, to a large audience. The lady's misfortune, that of blindness, intensified the interest with which her discourse was listened to, while her easy and graceful delivery drew forth frequent marks of applause.

During a fight in the lager-beer saloon No. 286 Hudson-street, on Sunday evening, GEORGE LELAND, a carpenter, knocked down W. GAGE, of 794 Washington-street, and then bit off portions of his nose and left ear. LELAND was arrested and committed for trial at Jefferson Market, yesterday, in default of $2,500 bail.

It was expected that Ex-Gov. NOBLE would address the Thirteenth District Republican Association last evening, at No. 161 Eighth-avenue; but in consequence of the members making preparations to visit Elmira today, the address will not be delivered until the next regular meeting. The regular routine business was transacted.

The remains of the man found in the water at Pier No. 26 East River, several days ago, have been identified as those of PETER WARD, a clerk at A. T. STEWART'S retail establishment, who has been missing since the 1st of March last, and is supposed to have fallen overboard from a ferry-boat while crossing to his home in Jersey City.

The White Star steam-ship *Republic*, which left Liverpool on May 3 and Queenstown May 4, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by three days than those received on Sunday by the *Deutschland*. The representatives of the Ime and Capt. PERRY are entitled to our thanks for valued contributions of fresh foreign newspapers.

People living between Third-avenue and the East River are again suffering from the stench, believed by them to come from the old source, the gas-houses. Others lay it to the chemical works, corner of Nineteenth-street and Avenue B. Property-owners complain that property along the line is depreciated fully ten per cent. by these nuisances.

HARRY EDWARDS, one of the crew of the Norwegian bark *Isbjold*, charged with threatening to stab a fellow-seaman on a voyage from Santander to this port, was discharged yesterday by Commissioner OSBORNE, on the ground that under the act of 1864 he could not be extradited. EDWARDS was immediately rearrested under the proclamation issued by President GRANT last Saturday.

BERNARD AMMON, a shoemaker, of No. 254 Sullivan-street, was arraigned at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing a fellow-workman, Chas. WALOZ, in the saloon No. 42 Sullivan-street, on Sunday evening. The men had been enemies for some time past, and AMMON paid off his old grudge by stabbing WALOZ in the leg. The prisoner was remanded to await the result of WALOZ'S injuries.

A faucet was left open Saturday night on one of the upper floors of the building No. 96 William-street, occupied by C. M. TRACY, dealer in gents' furnishing goods, and the overflow of water spoiled goods, &c., to the value of $2,000. Similar mishaps, resulting from carelessness, occurred yesterday morning at No. 220 Broadway, No. 107 Fulton-street, and No. 223 Front-street, doing damage to the aggregate amount of $2,000.

BROOKLYN.

Forty-eight thousand two hundred and four persons visited Prospect Park on Sunday.

Three more actions against the Staten Island Railroad Company were begun in the City Court, yesterday.

The remains of two unknown men were found floating near the Brooklyn shore of the East River, yesterday.

A large quantity of condemned clothing and provisions were offered at auction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday.

The Redford-avenue property-owners are protesting against the confirmation of the assessment for the pavement of that street.

The corner-stone of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity is to be laid next Sunday afternoon, at the corner of Classon-avenue and Madison-street.

A truckman named MICHAEL GILLEN fell from his vehicle, yesterday, in Bergen-street, near the Clove road, and the wheels passing over his head killed him instantly.

Hon. THOMAS KINSELLA, having at his disposal a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point, offers it for competition to the young men of the Second Congressional District.

The annual meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held, this evening, in the Chapel of the Packer Institute. Mr. WM. HENRY HURLBERT will read a paper on the "Present and Future of Mexico."

The Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday afternoon tabled a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to take steps to prevent the running of steam dummies on the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad within the city limits.

LOUISA GILLIOM, a partially demented woman, was found, yesterday morning, lying dead on the floor of her room, No. 39 Hooper-street, Williamsburg, with her throat cut from ear to ear. A bloody carving-knife was by her side, and there is no doubt that she committed suicide.

Two daring burglars entered the residence of Mr. T. J. MORROW, No. 208 Sixth-avenue, South Brooklyn, at an early hour yesterday morning, and while one ransacked Mr. MORROW'S bedroom the other stood by his bed and threatened to shoot him if he attempted to give an alarm. The men escaped with about $200 worth of jewelry and clothing.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the New-England Bedding Company's store, No. 144 Fulton-street, occupied by CHAS. F. FOGG. The flames were extinguished in about an hour, having damaged the building to the amount of $2,000, and the stock $2,000, all of which is fully covered by insurance.

A rumor was current and generally credited yesterday to the effect that KEMP, SCHOPPEN and SHAUERMAN had made their nominations of Commissioners. According to the report, Gen. JAMES JOURDAN and Ex-Capt. LEIGH are placed in the Police Commission, and Supervisor SILAS B. DUTCHER and Assemblyman MORROW in the Public Works. It is said the appointments will be officially announced to-morrow.

LONG ISLAND.

The Rockaway branch of the Long Island Railroad was publicly opened, yesterday, and a free ride given to all who wished to avail themselves of the privilege.

Yesterday morning the barn of GEORGE L. SMITH, Whitestone, was burned with its contents, including some furniture stored therein. Loss $6,000; no insurance.

The Metropolitan Institution for Foundlings of New-York has purchased the property of the Patriots' Orphan Home, at Flushing, for the sum of $10,000, and propose to transfer their young charges there.

Yesterday the body of an unknown man was found in Newtown Creek, near the lumber yard of SMITH & CO., Greenpoint. No Coroner or any person in authority had removed it up to a late hour last evening.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. WM. S. TOMPKINS, of Pecks, has been elected from the Third Assembly District of Westchester County to the Democratic State Convention at Rochester.

It is stated that there are over 300 places where liquor is sold within the township of Morrisania, while there is neither a reading-room nor public library established.

Mr. JOSIAH MAUT, a venerable and highly-esteemed citizen of Harrison, was struck down by paralysis, yesterday afternoon, and lies unconscious at his house with little hope of recovery.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Railroad Company now carry special policemen on their boats for the purpose of keeping good order and protecting the passengers.

Yesterday the Quarantine hospital-ship was towed down to her anchorage at the lower quarantine grounds, where she will remain during the Summer and Fall months.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Republicans of Newark last night held the primary elections for delegates to the State Republican Convention, to be held in Trenton on the 22d inst.

Gen. JOHN RAMSEY was yesterday arrested in Jersey City, charged with assaulting J. W. HAWKHURST, residing on Ocean-avenue. He was held in $600 bail to answer.

JOHN STRASSBURG, a German, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday, charged with assaulting ROBERT O'NEIL. His right was so badly injured as to be amputable at upward, and STRASBURG was

Yesterday morning, HENRY MCGOUGHNY, arrested the day before on the charge of stealing from Fraser, Trenor & Co. some unknown way from the place where he was confined, awaiting removal to Trenton.

Mr. DAVID FOSTER, living at Englewood, committed suicide Sunday morning by shooting himself through the head. Deceased had been sick for a long time, and was very low spirited in consequence.

Five prisoners, named Chas. Alexander, Owen Early, John Hartman, George Johnson and George Davis, escaped from the Burlington County Jail, at Mount Holly, Sunday morning while the Sheriff was at breakfast.

HIRSCH HARRIS, alias Greenthal, believed to be receiver in the case of the Kruchonis robbery, was yesterday committed to jail without bail by the Newark authorities. It is feared that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners.

Mrs. PETER PANGBORN, an aged resident of Plainfield, was burned to death yesterday, at her residence, by her clothes accidentally taking fire from the cooking-stove. The building took fire also, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

Coroner PARSLOW, of Hoboken, last evening held an inquest on the body of HENRY KAMPS, the young man who was killed in attempting to creep under a car on the Morris and Essex Railroad on Friday. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 13, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon 14 cars of horned Cattle came to hand at Weehawken Yards. They were not all cleared off. They ranged from fair to choice, and sold from 11¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. scant to 8¼ cwt. on 57 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt. net. On this forenoon, as One Hundredth-street Yards, trade was very slow, the run of Cattle was heavy, and of good quality, with some very choice Steers on the top and only a very few common. Sales and Steers; prices ranged from 11c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt. on 57 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt. net. One lot of choice quality sold by the head from $105@$116@$120. Sheep were slow from 6¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs at 12c. ₱ lb. Veals brisk, from 6½c.@8c. ₱ lb. Hogs fall on again on actual sales; Live Hogs from 4¼c.@4½c. ₱ lb. City Dressed is quoted at —— mom.

SALES.

T. B. EASTMAN sold for self 94 Steers, Illinois choice Cattle, from 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 8 cwt.; also, 23 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. WHEELER sold for R. ROLFE 86 Steers, Illinois nice smooth Cattle, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; also, for W. POOR, 128 Steers, from common to choice, from 11¼c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. V. LARKIN sold for self 16 Steers, Illinois at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 14½ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for self and company 126 Illinois from $105@$116@$120 ₱ head; also, 70 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, from 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, for self, 60 Steers, Illinois nice Steers, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. S. HEALY sold for self 84 Steers, Illinois good Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. BRIGHT and MILLER sold for self 70 Illinois good Cattle, at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; also, 96 Steers, Illinois choice Cattle, from 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. C. M. VALENTINE sold for self 90 Steers, Illinois, from Wyommen to Iowa, from 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. P. & D. WAIXELL sold for selves 122 still-fed Illinois Steers, medium Cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. A. FORSYTHE & LAW WEST sold 300 Sheep, average weight 95 lbs. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ lb. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 261 Sheep, weight 19,000 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb. At Forty-eighth-street Stock Yards 1,000 Sheep, 1,000 Lambs, 1,000 Hogs, 100 Calves. Sheep, 44,000 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 91 Ohio Sheep, weight 5,825 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 15 State Sheep, woolly, weight 1,040 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 8 L